The Centre Reporter.

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CHANGE IN WAR PLANS

A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN FOR THE ARMY.

The Combined Fleets Will Aid in the Invasion of Cuba, and the Chasing of the Spanish Fleet will be Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Board of Strategy, composed of three naval officers, who are really conducting the war with Spain, is credited with having caused serious differences between the army and the naval branches of the service. The leading officers of the army are not pleased with the methods and measures of the Board of Strategy and refer to it in uncomplimentary terms.

Professional etiquette and the rules of military discipline restrain them from making open comments concerning the conduct of the war by the Board of Strategy, but the President has heard a good deal from the army during the last day or two about the mistakes the Board of Strategy is making.

No formal protest has been made to the President against any specific acts of the Board of Strategy but it is learned upon excellent authority that the President's attention was called to the fact that all the operations are one-sided, being entirely of a naval character. Army officers and some members of Congress have expressed the opinion to the President that the sea fighting which has been indulged in has not resulted in any appreciable progress in the undertaking of the United States to free Cuba; several lives have been lost, a few prizes taken and the actual freedom of Cuba remains as far away from accomplishment as it was when the war began.

The President has been advised to change the plans of the Board of Strategy to the extent of ordering the invasion of Cuba by a land force sufficiently large to make short, sharp and decisive work of the Spanish forces in Cuba. It is said tonight that he is giving serious consideration to the recommendation.

The plan which has been submitted to him is to call in the services of the Sampson and Schley fleets to escort the transports from Key West to the point on the Cuban coast selected for the landing of the invading army, leaving enough vessels to maintain the blockade at Havana. The transportation of all the troops that will be necessary to make short work of the Spanish forces in Cuba will not consume more than three days at the outside. Active campaigning can be begun within forty-eight hours from the landing of the army on Cuban soil.

The task of driving out the Spaniards could then proceed on both land and sea, the warships bombarding Havana or engaging Spanish warships, if any appear, while the troops could drive the Spaniards from the cities down to the sea, where there is no avenue of escape. This is known to be the plan favored by Gen. Miles and most of the generals who will command the invading troops.

The most reliable reports show that there are 55,000 Spanish regulars and volunteers in the island divided as follows:

Havana	25,000
Cienfuegos	12,000
Matanzas	8,000
Cardenas	7,000

It is pointed out by army officers that the United States forces by concerted land operations could compel the concentration of all the Spanish forces at Havana, and with the co-operation of the navy, the war could be speedily ended instead of dragging out for an indefinite period. Gen. Miles and his staff are ready and even anxious to proceed to the front and make short work of the actual war.

The three members of the board—Rear-Admiral Sicard, Capt. Mahan and Capt. Crowninshield—are naturally averse to discussing the plans submitted to them, but one of them said today that the most feasible scheme of operations is to dispose of the sea forces of the enemy and then concentrate both the army and navy in one joint movement against the Spanish in Cuba. The Spaniards are penned up in Cuba, he said, and cannot possibly escape. They must remain until they either surrender to the United States forces or defeat them, which latter contingency is not considered probable.

The President has approved all the plans submitted by the Board of Strategy. Army officers who are impatient to take a hand in the fray do not accept this statement as reflecting the President's attitude. They say the President is seriously considering the plan to order the invasion at once without reference to the operations of the will-'o-the-wisp Spanish war fleet.

Until the plans were changed by the Board of Strategy on Thursday, when the whereabouts of the Cape Verd squadron were determined, the army of invasion was scheduled to sail away from Tampa and Key west on Thursday or Friday next. The schedule has been suspended from day to day, but it is now probable, in the view of the army officers, that orders to march will be issued by Tuesday whether the Spanish fleet is found and smashed or continues to lead the American war boats a merry chase over the sea. If orders are issued on Tuesday, as the army men expect, the invasion could begin on Friday or Saturday, and the middle of the following week witness the beginning of hostilities on Cuban soil.

DEWEY AT MANILA.

He Captures a Spanish Gunboat.—The City Starving.

MANILA, May 12.—The Spanish gunboat Callao steamed up the bay this morning. She came from the southern islands, where she had been stationed for the last sixteen months.

Her commander, Lieut. Francisco Pou, did not know that war had been declared and had heard nothing on his way up about the battle of Manila. He steamed straight for Cavite, expecting to find the whole Spanish fleet anchored there.

He arrived off Cavite at 7 o'clock in the morning, with the Spanish flag flying and signals for the Admiral up.

The Olympia opened fire. The Spanish commander supposed the shots were for target practice and turned to get out of range but continued on.

The Boston and the Raleigh joined the Olympia and shots were throwing spray over the Spanish vessel's deck when her commander began to realize that it was no joke and pulled down his flag.

He continued on, however, and the firing was renewed. Finally he hove to, with a white flag on his foremast, and the Raleigh steamed out to intercept him. Lieut. Pou went aboard the Raleigh in a small boat, and the situation was explained to him.

Then he surrendered gracefully, and the Callao was brought to an anchorage near the flagship.

The Callao is an iron gungoat of 208 tons, equipped with four modern guns and carrying a crew of thirty-five. The ship was spick and span for the Admiral's inspection on arrival.

The American flag was promptly hoisted on the Callao, and she was added to Admiral Dewey's fleet. She will be useful for river work.

Admiral Dewey's fleet remains stationed before Manila.

He is ready to capture the place whenever orders to do so are received from Washington or he deems it expedient. No hostile demonstration has been made since the battle of May 1. Although the Spanish flag flies from the citadel, a white flag is up over the Governor General's palace, and many of the guns from Lunetta have been transferred to the land approaches to the city to guard it against the rebels, who occupy all the surrounding country.

Admiral Dewey is reticent regarding his plans. He will continue to closely guard Manila's water approaches and will keep a keen watch on all the rivers and near-by bays for any Spanish vessel remaining. He has ships enough to scatter throughout the islands and capture any city desired.

It is believed to be his plan to lie in Manila Bay, continuing the blockade until further orders are received.

The people of Manila understand that there is no probability of a bombardment as long as no hostility is shown.

The electric lights were out in the city the first week, but now they are burning again.

Manila is suffering from great scarcity of food, particularly among the soldiers. The poor soldiers are killing horses for food already.

Unless ships are allowed to land there or communication is established with the interior soon there will be dire distress among all classes.

There is no cable or mail communication with Manila. The town is under a complete blockade.

Communication by water continues interdicted.

A strict watch is maintained by the vessels of the fleet day and night to prevent the possibility of any attack, although none is expected.

Guards are maintained at Cavite to prevent the plundering of the naval stores, which were found to be in great abundance.

Picket boats circle about the fleet every night watching for suspicious craft. Many fine steam launches were captured and now are used as launches or tenders for the American ships.

All the land guns were blown up by Admiral Dewey's order.

Considerable stores of coal were captured at Cavite, and one storeship, the Manila.

Admiral Dewey now has an ample supply.

The transport Manila, a fine iron steamer of 1,900 tons, and in splendid condition, is being loaded with guns from the captured warships—modern high power four to six inch and numerous small guns, and a great store of ammunition. The Spaniards threw away the breeches of many good guns to prevent the Americans from using them.

This is the second time that the Philippine Islands have been taken from the Spaniards by English-speaking people. The English captured Manila in 1762, and gave the islands back to Spain at the conclusion of the war. In the adjustment of terms of peace England found it advisable to relinquish the Pacific islands to their former owner, and to satisfy herself in other ways. Now the United States has the islands, and it is earnestly to be hoped that Spain will never again be allowed to tyrannize over the Philippines. The cause of humanity demands that the inhabitants of the Philippines be as fully protected as the inhabitants of Cuba. They have suffered from Spanish barbarity quite as much as have the Cubans. Providence has opened the door to freedom for the Philippine Islands as well as to Cuba, and there is no reason why Porto Rico as well should not be released from Spanish thraldom. To give peace and happiness and freedom to Spain's misruled colonies, appears to be America's mission.

About Spanish Aid for Manila.

There has been some talk about the probability of Spain sending her fleet to Manila by the way of the Suez Canal to recapture the Philippines. No serious consideration is given this suggestion by naval men. There would be no trouble in securing passage through the canal, as it is open by treaty to the warships of all nations. But there are many reasons against such a movement. First, there is the great distance to be steamed with the obstacles that would be presented to obtaining supplies of coal. Second, there are strong stragetic reasons against such a movement. To send her fleet to Manila would be to expose the sea coast of Spain to the attack of the United States ships.

With her best vessels on the other side of the globe, the Spanish coast could be ravished by the vessels of this country with impunity, without fear of our own coast being attacked by the vessels of the enemy. Moreover, if the Spanish fleet, now supposed to be at Cadiz, should be sent to Manila, long before reaching there Admiral Dewey could destroy every Spanish fortification in the Philippines, and do such other damage as would result in the crippling of the Spanish power there, and sail away in safety to Hawaii or to California. No apprehension is felt, therefore, that Spain will commit such a blunder as to send her fleet thousands of miles away from her own shores, exposing them to attack, and deliberately abandoning her American colonies. Naval officers are confident that Spain will send her fleet to this side of the Atlantic, and that she will be forced to do this by popular clamor.

Death of an Infant.

The three-Month-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Armstrong died early Monday morning, after an illness of several weeks. The funeral took place on Tuesday evening, Rev. Faus, of the M. E. church officiating. Interment made in the cemetery at this place.

Box Social.

Class No. 3 of the U. Ev. Sunday school, of Linden Hall, will hold a Box social Saturday evening, May 21, on the lawn fronting Mrs. Keller's store. Ladies are requested to bring a box containing lunch for two; coffee served free. All are cordially invited.

Reformed Classis.

The Reformed Classis for this district convened in session in the Reformed church last evening. About twenty ministers with their delegates are here. The sessions will continue until Sunday.

Postponed.

The appointment published in last weeks' REPORTER in regard to Bishop R. Dubbs has been indefinitely postponed. W. W. RHODES.

Married.

On Thursday evening, May 12, at the Lutheran parsonage, Centre Hall, by Rev. J. M. Rearick, Mr. David Young and Miss Elizabeth Illgin were united in marriage.

L. F. Farley conducts a large mercantile business at Liberty Hill, Ga. He says: "One application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me of a severe pain in my back. I think it O. K." For lame back, rheumatism, neuralgia, swellings, sprains, bruises, burns and scalds no other liniment can approach Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is intended especially for these diseases and is famous for its cures. For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

NECESSARY DELAY IN SENDING TROOPS TO CUBA.

As Yet We Could not Land Enough Troops to Capture Havana.—The Spanish Fleet Must First be Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Spain fooled us good in that game of hide and seek it played with its Cape Verde fleet, and it is greatly feared that the fleet now has it in its power to choose whether it will fight Admiral Sampson's fleet, which battered the forts in the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, a few days ago, or Commodore Schley's flying-squadron, which is now for the first time acting up to its name, enter a Cuban harbor without fighting, or make a dash for some of our coast cities. This state of affairs would be exasperating were it not for the satisfaction every one feels in knowing that this Spanish fleet is actually in American waters. It may dodge us for awhile, but it is bound to be our game in the end. The end will be at once if the Spanish fleet dares to fight either of our fleets. One man's guess is about as good as another's about the intention of the Spanish fleet, but a few days will show them.

The postponement of the sending of troops to Cuba made necessary by the presence of the Spanish fleet in American waters as less aggravating than it appears to be. In fact, it is a good thing for us. Had the original plan of landing troops in Cuba last week been carried out, we should not have been able to land a sufficient number to capture Havana, which is defended by something like 80,000 Spanish soldiers, owing to the inability of the government to furnish equipments needed by the volunteers; and any delay in whipping the Spaniards out of Cuba after our army goes over there will be calculated to lessen our prestige among the nations of the world. Dewey's men at Manila and the succession of brave and daring deeds performed by the men on the ship engaged in blockading Cuban ports have placed our navy among the foremost fighters of the world, and it would be very humiliating for our army not to make an equally creditable showing when it goes to Cuba. It is therefore absolutely necessary that a sufficient number of men properly equipped to accomplish what they go to do should be sent to Cuba. The delay will serve to place the army on a proper footing. Just to give an idea of the deficiency in army equipments, it may be mentioned that the government has purchased the entire visable supply of tenting canvass in the country and yet has only enough to make about half the tents the army will require; the mills are working on the rest.

The war revenue bill reported to the Senate from its Finance Committee is in many respects a marked improvement upon what it was when it was sent over from the House. It now provides for the immediate issue of $150,000,000 in greenbacks, and for issuing $42,000,000 in silver certificates to represent the seignorage on the silver bullion owned by the government, which it directs to be coined. It taxes all sorts of corporations, and strikes out the authority for issuing bonds.

A caucus of the Democrats of the House may be held this week for the purpose of discussing the joint resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii, which has been favorably reported to the House, and deciding upon the advisabilaty of making it a party question, and the chances are that the same course will be followed in the House. To attempt to do otherwise would be to compel those Democrats who favor annexation to bolt the action of the party caucus. It is, of course, in the power of a majority of the Democrats in the House to make opposition to annexation a party question, but it is not in their power to control Democrats who have committed themselves to annexation. There was no sign that the Democratic party as a whole endorsed President Cleveland's anti-annexation policy; on the contrary, there were many signs of opposition thereto. If there ever was a time that opposition to the annexation of Hawaii could wisely have been made party policy, it has long ago passed.

The fear that Mr. McKinley would give staff commissions in the volunteer army to incompetent men, because of his inability to stand the pressure of the political and social influence brought to bear upon him in their behalf, was fully realized. It would have been an impossibility to have found men more incompetent than many of the civilians named for positions on the staff. This incompetency was fully recognized by Mr. McKinley, as he selected enough officers from the regular army to do all the work that is likely to be required of the staff, which will leave the incompetents to do the ornamental.

A fight is being made by the tobacco men against the proposed increase in the internal revenue tax on tobacco from 6 to 16 cents a pound. They say that the increase to 12 cents, provided for in the House bill, would have put upon tobacco more than its full share of war taxes, and that it would be unjust to push it up to 16, as provided for in the bill reported by the Senate.

MISERY IN HAVANA.

The fishermen say that if the blockade continues much longer bread riots must follow in all large Cuban towns, as food is reserved exclusively for the Spanish army, thus forcing many persons to enlist.

The reconcentradoes, they said, are nearly all dead, or have been expelled from the city to die in the outskirts. This agrees with other reports from Havana and Matanzas that the Spanish authorities seized all the relief supplies and applied them to the uses of the army. The Spaniards then drove the reconcentrados into the desolated sections of the country, between the coast towns and the insurgent lines, the regions described by Senator Proctor and others as being too barren and desolate to support grasshoppers. The insurgents themselves have been chary of receiving reconcentrados.

About Havana the situation is even worse. Hundreds of reconcentrados from Los Fosos, the big reconcentrado barracks in Havana, were too weak to walk out of town, and fell in the streets or died on the suburbs, where the flocks of vultures, "Weyler's chickens," as they are now termed in Havana, have feasted on the remains.

In Matanzas this feature of the situation is equally distressing.

The fishermen say that certain of the most desperate of the Spaniards threaten to burn Havana or blow the city up in the event of the authorities deciding to capitulate to the American forces.

An Important Notice to Whom It May Concern.

We feel that we are the servants of the public, because the public supports us and pays us, with our yearly profits, for the service which we render them. Like good servants, we are not content unless we render to our patrons the very best service possible and all which that implies. While the support which we have received in the past, has been most gratifying and would lead us to believe that we have been giving satisfaction, we are satisfied short of nothing that is not an improvement on the past. Hundreds of Suits to select from at $5.00, 6.00, 7.50, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 12.00.

MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Progressive Clothiers.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Wm. Steel and Mary E. Hazel, of Axe Mann.

George B. Bander and Alice C. Meyers, of Philipsburg.

Debray R. Young and Lizzie Illian, of Potter twp.

John A. Lemon, of Morrisdale, Clearfield Co., and Bertha Wilson, of Altoona.

S. U. Harshbarger, M. D., of Port Matilda, and Alice Cary Thompson, of Stormstown.

J. H. Gross and Margaret E. Curry, of Bellefonte.

Axel M. Paul and Virginia Reese, of Philipsburg.

Schools Closed.

Friday afternoon all our public schools closed. An eight months' term was completed, and the scholars were glad when the term was over and vacation at hand. During the summer Frank Foreman will open a school, which will be the only special session to be taught.

Pensions Granted.

The Pension Department at Washington has granted a pension of eight dollars a month to Catharine Nearhood, widow of Adam Nearhood, and also to Catharine Floray, widow of Philip Floray.

Slating Contract.

There were two applicants for the job of slating the roof for the new grange hall in this place, Mr. A. J. Reesman, of our town, and a Mr. Beninger, of Chester county, the job was given to Beninger.

Festival.

The Ladies' Mite Society of the Lutheran congregation, of Spring Mills, will hold a festival on the evening of May 30th, at Spring Mills. Cake, ice cream, etc., will be served; the public cordially invited.

The Cuban question and political issues sink into insignificance with the man who suffers from piles. What he most desires, is relief. De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

TIME.

Swiftly rolls time's changeful tide,
Rearing on its troubled breast
Naught of peace and naught of rest.
Hopes and fears and griefs and joys,
Glittering treasures, golden toys,
All the bitterness of life,
Hatred, care and toil and strife,
On its treacherous bosom glide,
In its murmuring wavelets hide.

Listen to the howling wind!
Tempestuous storms sweep o'er it now
And chill—ah!—many a weary brow.
Faith's pale light but faintly gleams.
Earthly struggle, earthly dreams,
Lure poor wanderers away
From its peaceful, holy way.
Ignorant and weak and blind,
They seek the rest they cannot find.

Rain Sunday and Monday; too wet for farmers.

John Road, of Millheim, was granted a pension, $8.

Folks are beginning to think now that summer is near.

Luke Styers, of Haines, died a few days ago, aged 59 years.

Thunder gust last night; heavy thunder gust this morning.

Democratic county convention, June 14, in the court house, at 12 o'clock.

Democratic primary elections, Saturday, June 11, from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.

With the closing of the war with Spain wheat is likely to drop.

Wm. Gladstone, the "Grand old man" died at his home yesterday.

John Weaver, of Penn township, died on 9 inst., leaving a widow and several children.

The Oregon is now safe and her Captain says he felt strong enough to meet the entire Spanish fleet.

Mr. Clemens, of this place has invented a door lock which combines a door-bell and burglar alarm.

George Bower, of Haines, who had been seriously ill for nearly a year, is improving and able to be about.

It is said Prof. Ed. Wolf, late of this place, has started for Manila. He couldn't Dewey anything better.

Prof. G. B. Snyder, principal of our schools, enlisted and bound for Cuba, has a readable letter in this issue.

Rev. Rearick's appointments for Sunday, May 22: At Centre Hall, no services; communion at St. Johns at 10 a. m.; at Georges Valley at 2 p. m.

Mrs. Joseph Bierly died at her home in Madisonburg on morning of 5 inst., aged 62 years, from consumption. She was highly esteemed in that neighborhood.

Thomas J. Taylor, one of Unionville's honored citizens, died on Thursday afternoon, 12, of paralysis. He was 75 years of age last August. For many years he was the leader of the temperance party in this county.

Pennsylvania was the first State to get its National Guard into camp under the President's call for volunteers, and it will be the first to get its troops on the way to the seat of war, and among them some brave Centre county and Centre Hall boys.

John and Tone Garver and Bob Smith were over at the Red mill dam fishing an evening or two ago and the luck they had was phenominal. The boys caught about all that was left in the dam, and one of them then tried his luck on land.

It is said the Arney water has been secured for the boro' plant, in place of the Bible spring which is insufficient, a virtual admission that the persons predicting it were right; this lack of judgment has cost the throwing away of upwards of $200 in "engineering," digging and water right.

President McKinley has appointed Rev. D. L. Jones, of Bellefonte, chaplain of the eighth regiment, Third brigade, United States volunteers. Rev. Jones has been pastor of the Buffalo Run Presbyterian church for two years. He is a Union veteran. Rev. Jones preached in the Centre Hall Presbyterian church last Sabbath.

The Times is a new candidate for favor, the first number making its appearance at State College last week. It is half size of the Reporter, weekly, neatly printed, and interesting in its make up. Burns & Bowman are the publishers; here's our hand, wishing them success.

Crawford Switzer, who lived or boarded at State College, was struck by the Bellefonte Central at Bodle's curve, near Hunters Park, Thursday morning. He was a man of about 60 years and partly deaf. He was an old soldier. The body was taken to Pinegrove.—Centre Democrat.

There are now some half dozen localities in this valley supplied daily with the war dispatches received at the Reporter office. The ladies, too, take a lively interest in reading the latest news thus posted up, and as many as a dozen have been noticed to stop and read the dispatches within a few minutes.

CAPE VERDE FLEET.

Secretary Long Advised That it is Off Martinique.

FLYING SQUADRON OFF.

Believed It Has Gone to Meet the Spanish Fleet—Admiral Corvera Has Instructions As to Future Movement—Anxiety Over Bombardment of San Juan—A Strong Military Expedition Being Organized at Cadiz.

A Washington special says Secretary of the Navy Long received official advices from Martinique, Windward Islands, that the Spanish squadron has been sighted to the westward of that island. Martinique is about six hundred miles in a southerly direction from San Juan, Porto Rico, where the American squadron, under Admiral Sampson, was in action Thursday.

The Spanish vessels off Martinique compose the formidable squadron recently collected at the Cape Verde Islands, and which sailed from there in a westerly direction two weeks ago.

Schley to Sail at Once.

Upon receipt of this information Secretary Long ordered Commodore Schley at Hampton Roads to put to sea at once with the Flying Squadron. While its destination is not known it is believed that the squadron has been sent in pursuit of the Spanish squadron.

Excitement at Madrid.

There is great excitement in Madrid among public officials at the news of the arrival of the Spanish fleet at Martinique. It is now said that the ships went there on purpose to coal and that two large trans-Atlantic steamers, loaded with coal, were awaiting them at Fort de France. Another object of the call of the Spanish fleet at Martinique was to communicate with the Spanish Government and ascertain the whereabouts of the American fleet.

Admiral Corvera now knows everything which has transpired since his departure from the Cape Verde Islands, and he has full instructions as to his future movements. The fleet will leave Martinique immediately for an unknown destination, and it is added some days may elapse before the Spanish ships are again heard from.

Great anxiety has been felt in official circles in Madrid since the receipt of the news of the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico by Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet.

The Second Spanish Fleet.

The second Spanish fleet now at Cadiz consists of the battleship Pelayo, the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos V., the cruiser Alfonso XIII., the Rapido and the Patria, auxiliary cruisers, formerly the Hamburg-American Line steamers Columbia and Normannia, and three torpedo-boats.

It is reported that a strong military expedition is being organized at Cadiz, and that it will shortly proceed to the Philippine Islands, escorted by the Cadiz fleet.

It is claimed that submarine mines have been placed so as to protect the entrance of the harbor of Cadiz.

The Arrival Confirmed.

Lloyds' agents at St. Pierre, Island of Martinique, French West Indies, cables confirming the earlier advices to the effect that the Spanish fleet is at Fort de France, capital of the Island of Martinique.

Urgent Instructions Issued.

A special dispatch from Madrid says that urgent instructions were sent to the commander of the Cape Verde squadron when the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico became known.

HAS MANILA BEEN EVACUATED.

Report at Madrid That the Spanish Troops Have Retired.

It is claimed that a message has been received in Madrid from Manila, announcing that the Spanish troops have retired from Manila, taking with them all their arms, ammunition, and stores.

Topeka Honors Dewey.

Admiral Dewey's victory was celebrated in Topeka, Kan., with an elaborate demonstration. A parade was arranged, in which Grand Army veterans, the new volunteers and semi-military organizations took a prominent part. Several thousand school children were in line. The parade passed in review before Governor Leedy and the State officers. Ladies of Topeka presented a stand of three colors to each of the three Kansas regiments now going to the front.

Blanco's Latest Joke.

Gustavo de Cardenos, a prominent Cuban of Mobile, Ala., received the following letter from Havana.

"The Spanish are celebrating the victory of the capture of the American ports, Mobile, Boston, Charleston and Pensacola.

"Blanco has given a very large banquet to the army and navy. The city is gaily decorated and thousands of people in processions. The city is wild with enthusiasm."

Oregon at Bahia.

The United States battle ship Oregon arrived at Bahia, Brazil. It is said she is now acting under secret instructions from Washington.

Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate Tuesday confirmed these nominations:

Postmasters.—Virginia—J. R. Ackerly, Lexington.

Maryland.—J. M. Jarboe, Oakland; G. S. DeGrange, Frederick.

Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The bread riots at Milan are said to have become serious. There was a desperate battle in the streets between rioters and police, and three hundred persons are reported to have been killed and a thousand wounded. The police were defeated.

Prince Ahmed Safeddin, a cousin of the Khedive of Egypt, shot and seriously wounded his uncle, Prince Ahmed Fuad, in a Cairo club.

It is stated that 230,000 Germans have enrolled themselves in a society to advocate and secure the extension of the German navy.

Mr. Gladstone has been more comfortable during the last day or two, but the local disease is slowly increasing and there is gradual diminution of strength.

Three American women missionaries and the husband of one of them were massacred in the uprisings of natives of Sierra Leone.

It is expected at Dawson City, Yukon Territory, that navigation of the Yukon river will be begun about June 1.

FROM SAMPSON.

He Has Bombarded San Juan With a Portion of His Fleet.

A Washington despatch says the Navy Department received the following despatch from Admiral Sampson. It is dated St. Thomas, May 12, and is as follows:

"A portion of the squadron under my command reached San Juan this morning at daybreak. No armed vessels were found in this port. As soon as it was sufficiently light I commenced attack upon the batteries defending the city. This attack lasted about three hours and resulted in much damage to the batteries and incidently to a portion of the city adjacent to the batteries. The batteries replied to our fire, but without material effect. One man was killed aboard the New York and seven slightly wounded in the squadron. No serious damage to any ships resulted. SAMPSON."

Admiral Sampson's statement that he attacked with only a portion of his fleet is taken to indicate that he did not find it expedient to take the entire squadron into the harbor, though it is not believed he has separated his fleet. The Navy Department officials were at a loss to know how his dispatch reached St. Thomas until the Associated Press dispatch announced the presence of the Yale at St. Thomas.

The Killed and Wounded.

A special from St. Thomas says the casualties on board the United States fleet in the bombardment of San Juan were as follows:

Killed—Seaman Frank Widemark of the New York.

Wounded—Samuel Feltman, leg broken, and four other seamen on the New York: Marine M. G. Merkle, elbow broken; Seamen R. C. Hill and John Mitchell, slightly hurt.

MONTEJO REPORTED KILLED.

Said to Have Been a Victim of the Manilla Populace.

A special dispatch from Shanghai received in London, says that it is reported there that Admiral Montejo, the Commander of the Spanish fleet, who escaped from Cavite by running along the shores to Manila with his two sons, was killed by the populace of the latter place.

It is added that the hospital of San Roque, filled with Spanish soldiers, was set on fire by shells from the Boston and that Sisters of Charity were killed while removing the wounded.

Massacres are reported to have occurred outside of Manila, the insurgents butchering even the Spanish women and children.

A fresh example of Spanish treachery seems to have come to light. It is said in Hong Kong that the priests and sisters of charity of the Cavite Hospital, in a procession, bearing crosses, etc., petitioned Rear Admiral Dewey not to massacre the sick and wounded, which, naturally, he did not do.

The Spaniards, it is asserted, thereupon thanked the Americans for their humanity, and repaid them by informing them of a narrow channel which, they said, was not mined, while the broad channel, they explained, was fully mined. An investigation upon the part of the Americans, however, revealed the contrary to be the case, and the mines were blown up by the sailors of the American fleet.

Rear Admiral Dewey, it is said, finds the insurgents growing dangerous. It is added that he cannot control them, nor can he enable the Spaniards to do so.

There is one Japanese warship at Manila.

Commodore Dewey's Time Table.

Here is a summary of Commodore Dewey's work up to date:—

Monday, April 25.—Received news of the declaration of war. Quitted British waters.

Wednesday.—Sailed for Manila at the fastest speed that could be made with the coal supply of the ships.

Saturday Night.—Passed the batteries at the entrance of Manila Bay.

Sunday.—Sank, burned or captured all the ships of the Spanish squadron. Silenced and destroyed three batteries.

Monday.—Occupied navy yard, blew up six batteries at the entrance to the bay. Cut the cable. Established blockade of Manila. Drove the Spanish forces out of Cavite.

Tuesday and Wednesday.—Swept the lower bay and entrance for torpedoes. Gave crews well earned rest. Prepared official despatches.

Comparison of Losses.

The losses of the Spaniards include ten war ships, several torpedo boats, two transports, navy yard and nine batteries.

Including the losses ashore, about twelve hundred Spaniards were killed or wounded.

The estimated value of the Spanish property destroyed or captured is $6,000,000.

On the American side the total loss is eight men wounded and $5,000 damage to the ships.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Belfast (Ireland) tailors won a strike.

In Ireland railway workers lost a strike.

Lawrence, Mass., hasn't a non-union printer.

In Scotland railway signalmen get $9 a week.

Fife Scot miners demand an advance of 25 per cent.

Russia holds third place among the gold-producing countries.

The war with Spain has furnished employment to every pattern maker in the United States.

Chicago stone-cutters struck against a cut from $4 to $3 a day.

A Hartford man was fined $1,174,82 for selling liquor on Sunday.

Portuguese plantation laborers at Honolulu get $17 to $20 a month.

Textile workers held a convention in New York last week.

The New York German Cigar Workers Union has a fund of over $4,981.

Platers' helpers in Dundee (Scotland) shipyards struck for 14 cents an hour.

In four of the five boiler shops in Toledo the new scale of wages is conceded.

A big battle-ship has on board an electric plant capable of lighting a town of 5,000 inhabitants.

The Toledo Brewing and Malting Company voluntarily granted to firemen the eight-hour day.

Pittsburg carpenters have been doing a great deal of structural iron work and at a much lower rate than the iron workers would have taken the work for.

In a speech before the Social Democracy Club at Topeka Chief Justice Foster, of the Supreme Court, advocated the absolute and complete abolition of debt.

At Cleveland a delegate from the Carriage Makers' Union made a complaint against a man who had purchased a bread delivery wagon made in a non-union shop.

Kansas City journeymen plumbers are paid $3.20 per day, and want $3.75 The gas and steam fitters get $3.00 at present, and want $3.50.

EVENTS OF THE WAR.

The Tragedy at Cardenas and Late Advices From Admiral Dewey.

The news of the first tragedy of the war on the American side—the killing of brave young Ensign Worth Bagley and four daring members of the crew of the torpedo-boat Winslow in an engagement at Cardenas Harbor on Wednesday—caused profound sorrow in Washington. At first it was feared this loss of life was due to rashness on the part of the Winslow in unnecessarily venturing too close to shore in dangerous waters, but it was subsequently learned that the torpedo-boat was obeying orders in endeavoring to destroy mines or torpedoes in the harbor when the disaster occurred. An inquiry will be ordered by the department, and it is probable that no further operations of this character will be made by the smaller vessels of the blockade squadron unassisted.

A reassuring message came to the Navy Department from Admiral Dewey. It was filed at Hong Kong, bearing date of 12th, but was probably written at Cavite two days before. The dispatch is as follows:

"Hong Kong, May 12.

"Secretary of the Navy:

"There is little change in the situation since my last telegram. I am transferring to transports steel breech-loading rifles from sunken Spanish men-of-war. Also stores from arsenal in my possession. I am maintaining strict blockade. Add Argos to list of destroyed vessels, El Correo, probably El Cano. DEWEY."

The fact that Admiral Dewey is holding his position in Manila Harbor and that the situation has undergone no material change is especially gratifying to the department, since a delay of a few days may be necessary in starting the re-enforcements. However, Admiral Dewey will be amply supplied with ammunition long before the land troops arrive and no apprehension is felt as to his ability to cope successfully with any emergency that may arise. The fact that Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt will accompany the expedition to establish a military government at Manila makes clear the intention of the United States to hold the islands until the war ends at least.

RAKED BY ONE SHOT.

Olympia's Eight-inch Shell Blew Up the Enemy's Flagship.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Times, describing the fight at Manila, says:

"The cable from the bay to Manila having been cut by the rebels, the city was taken by surprise by the appearance of the American fleet. The Spanish flagship, having got up steam, advanced out of line to meet the Olympia. Commodore Dewey had issued an order for his fleet to concentrate its guns on the Spanish flagship, and the six-pounders obeyed with telling effect. The Olympia fired an 8-inch shell, which raked the Reina Christina throughout her length, and caused her boilers to explode, killing her captain and sixty men. She drifted away on fire.

"Altogether 200 men were killed, and about the same number were wounded. Admiral Montejo transferred his flag to the Castilla, which was sunk shortly afterwards by a storm of shot. At 7.45 the Olympia signaled to cease firing. The Americans were exhausted, having been at quarters since 10 o'clock on the previous night.

"A conference of Captains was held, and it was found that not one had been killed, but that several had been slightly wounded by splinters. Two torpedo launches attacked the Olympia. The shells from her big guns were unable to strike so small an object, but a hail of 6-pound shells sank the leading launch, all on board being killed. The other launch was beached, with twelve shotholes, and the boat was covered with blood.

"Half an hour after noon a white flag was hoisted at Cavite, and the Spanish crews deserted their ships, taking away their dead. Admiral Montejo fled to Manila with his two aides-de-camp."

Treachery of a Spanish Ship.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail gives the following additional details:

"There was an act of treachery on the part of a Spanish ship, which lowered her flag, and then fired at a boat's crew sent to take possession of her. She did not hit the boat, but our guns were turned on her and tore her to pieces. She went to the bottom with all on board. Several vessels close inshore behaved in the same way and shared her fate.

"The Spaniards had fought to their last gasp, and now surrendered. They had been announcing that the Americans would kill every one in Cavite, and when we landed a long procession of priests and Sisters of Mercy met the boat from the Petrel and begged our men not to injure the wounded in the hospitals. As a matter of fact, th Americans rescued some 200 Spaniards and sent them ashore.

"All the Spanish vessels are destroyed, with 2,000 men. The Spanish estimate gives their loss as 1,000 killed and wounded. In the Reina Maria Christina 200 men are believed to have been killed or drowned."

ANXIOUS TO BOMBARD.

United States Vessels Continue to Take Small Spanish Prizes.

A despatch from Key West, Fla., says:—Cuba is still locked out by Uncle Sam's steel fence. Two nations are still vis-a-vis, eyeing each other stealthily, waiting for the unknown. On one side is an island full of hot and chafing Spaniards, who occasionally expend their wrath in a few futile shots toward the enemy, only to be beaten back like fractious children; on the other side, a weary lot of naval men longing to open their guns and show the bad children what punishment awaits their incorrigibility. These little angry outbursts, such as occurred at Matanzas and Havana, are all that offer diversion to the blockaders, except the chase of a few bold fishing schooners.

The zest which accompanied the capture of the big steamers during the first days of the war has vanished, now that the blockade is an established fact. The only ships worth taking are wise enough to keep shy of the fleet.

SPANISH SHIP SUNK.

Our Gunboat Concord Unhurt In Hot Sea Fight Off Manila Coast.

A trading vessel from the Philippines reports having witnessed the destruction of a Spanish warship by the United States gunboat Concord off Iloilo, Philippines.

The fight is said to have lasted two hours, at the end of which time the Spaniards went down with colors flying. There was no casualties on the Concord and no damage was done the gunboat.

There are, it is alleged, only two other Spanish war vessels in Asiatic waters. One of these is in dry dock at Hong Kong, while the cruiser Boston is searching for the other, under orders to engage and sink it.

A FIGHT OFF CARDENAS.

Blanco Says an American Cruiser Engaged Three Gunboats.

An official despatch from Havana asserts that an American cruiser and a large torpedo boat attempted to force the Cardenas channel and opened fire on the Spanish gunboats Antonio Lopez, Ligera and Alerta.

After a half hour's engagement the American warships, the despatch says, were "forced to retreat."

DESTRUCTOR BLOWN UP.

Reported Disaster at Sea to the Spanish Torpedo-gunboat.

A dispatch to the London Globe from Gibraltar says a British steamer which has just arrived there reports officially that she passed a Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer, which was guarding Algeciras Bay and Straits. Shortly after the steamer passed her, all the lights of the destroyer were suddenly extinguished, a terrible explosion followed immediately, and the destroyer disappeared.

The disaster, the dispatch adds, was apparently caused by the explosion of the boilers of the torpedo-boat destroyer. It is feared that all on board of her have perished.

The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer reported blown up near Gibraltar is probably the Destructor.

The destructor is classed as a torpedo-gunboat. She was built of steel at Clyde Bank, in 1887, and was 192 feet 6 inches long. She was of 458 tons displacement, had 25-feet beam, and drew 7 feet of water. The destructor was driven by two propellers, had 3,800 horse-power, and was estimated to have a speed of about twenty-two and one-half knots. Her armament consisted of one 3.5 inch gun, four six-pounders quick-firers, and four Maxim guns. She had three torpedo tubes, carried over one hundred tons of coal and had a crew of fifty-five men.

QUEEN REGENT DETERMINED.

Will Devote All of Her Energy to Interests of Her Son.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Standard says:

"I hear from an excellent Spanish source that the Queen Regent a few days ago expressed a firm resolution neither to leave Spain nor to abdicate, but on the contrary, to continue the Regency with all energy and self-sacrifice until her son becomes of age. My informant also denies the report that her majesty recently begged Emperor Francis Joseph to intervene."

HONORS FOR DEWEY.

House Committee Reports Favorably on Senate Resolution.

A special despatch from Washington says:—The House Committee on Naval Affairs has favorably reported to the House without amendment the Senate resolutions for the presentation of a sword of honor to Commodore George Dewey and to provide bronze medals to commemorate the battle of Manila Bay to the officers and men of the Asiatic squadron of the United States.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Queen Victoria continues to refuse to talk to the phonograph, even when urged to preserve here voice to posterity.

Thomas Edison has contributed to the definitions of genius by saying, when asked as to its relation to inspirations: "Bah! inspiration is perspiration."

"Becky Sharp," the new play in which Minnie Maddern Fiske will appear early next year, is the work of Langdon Elwyn Mitchell, a son of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.

Sir William Turner, who is to succeed the late Sir Richard Quain as president of the General Medical Council of Great Britain, is well known as professor of anatomy in the University of Edinburgh.

Mark Twain, like Mr. Barrie and one or two other novelists, has determined to go in for writing for the stage, but, unlike Mr. Barrie, it is not his own works he intends to adapt for theatrical representation, but that of other writers.

Lieut.-Gen. William Seymour, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Canada, in succession to General Montgomery-Moore, is an uncle of the Marquis of Hersford, and first cousin of the late Admiral Lord Alcestor.

Miss Lillian Smith will probably not volunteer for war service for the reason that she already holds the post of Government Marine Observer on a Cape Cod promonotory. She watches ships through a telescope and takes notes of flags and names.

Dr. Johannis Biennemann, a German "specialist for medical gymnastics," died recently in England from syncope, "brought on by long-continued excessive exercise." He was 68 years old.

General Sir Herbert Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the British-Egyptian forces, has ordered all the newspaper correspondents back from the front, and operations against the dervishes have been suspended until July.

Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia University, defines six causes of poverty. They are "refusal to work, lack of employment, struggle to rise, unequal distribution of accident, wrong public policy and sentimental charity."

Prince Albert of Belgium, who has arrived at San Francisco, has met with as cordial a welcome from the Westerners as was accorded him during his sojourn in Philadelphia and New York.

The King of Sweden is the tallest European monarch.

FIGHT AT CARDENAS.

Officer and Four Sailors Killed on Winslow.

TORPEDO BOAT PIERCED.

Our Vessels Engaged Spainish Gunboats and Shore Batteries—Ensign Bagley's Instant Death—Gunboat Wilmington and Hudson With the Winslow—Single Shell Did the Fatal Work.

A special despatch from Key West, Fla., says:—America's first dead fell Wednesday in a fierce and bloody combat off Cardenas, on the north coast of Cuba. Five men were blown to pieces and five were wounded on the torpedo boat Winslow. The dead are: Worth Bagley, ensign; John Varveres, oiler; John Daniels, fireman; J. V. Meeks, first-class fireman; Josiah Tunnell, (colored) cabin cook.

The wounded are: R. E. Coke, gunners' mate; D. M'Keon, quartermaster; J. Patterson, fireman; F. Gray, fireman; Lieut. J. B. Bernadou.

The battle lasted thirty-five minutes. It was between the torpedo boat Winslow, the auxiliary tug Hudson and the gunboat Wilmington on one side, and the Cardenas batteries and four Spanish gunboats on the other. The Winslow was the main target of the enemy, and was put out of service. The other American vessels were not damaged except that the Hudson's two ventilators were slightly scratched by flying shrapnel.

The enemy's loss is largely conjectural. One of their gunboats caught on fire, and the men of the Hudson think it sunk. The flames spread to the barracks and swept away several small warehouses, and for a time the whole water front seemed to be ablaze. The Hudson's crew also believe that two Spanish torpedo boat destroyers were disabled, but they admit that their estimate of the damage is largely guesswork, as the action was too sharp for outside observations to be made.

Ensign Bagley's Brief Career.

Ensign Bagley, who was killed, is a native of North Carolina. His mother, Mrs. W. H. Bagley, resides at 125 South street, Raleigh, N. C. His full name is Worth Bagley, and he was appointed to the Naval Academy in September, 1891, from the Fourth District of North Carolina. He graduated June 30 last year, and was appointed an Ensign on the day following. While a cadet attached to the academy he was assigned to make cruises in the Texas, Montgomery, the Indiana and the Maine. Upon being appointed an ensign last July he was assigned to duty on the Indiana, but the following month was transferred to the Maine. He served on that ship until November 23d last, when he was ordered to the Columbian Iron Works for duty in connection with the Winslow, which was under construction at that time. When she was completed and put in commission last December, he was attached to her and remained so until the moment of his death.

The disposition of the remains of the young officer await an expression from his mother, but it is believed the body will be sent north from Key West with a detail of naval officers.

Lieutenant John Baptiste Bernadou, who was reported as being wounded, is one of the most dashing and venturesome young officers in the naval service. It was because of this very quality that he was selected for the command of the Winslow, as it was known that the service required would be of the most hazardous character. Lieutenant Bernadou is really an expert in torpedo work. He watched the building of the Winslow, almost from the time the keel was laid to her trial trip, as inspector in charge, and took command of her immediately upon her acceptance by the government. He was born November, 1858, in Philadelphia, and was appointed to the Naval Academy by President Grant in 1876. He was a midshipman in 1882, and an ensign, junior grade, in 1883. In June of the following year he received his appointment as a full ensign. In 1892 he became a lieutenant, junior grade, and attained his full lieutenancy in 1896.

Sketches of the Dead Men.

John Varveres, oiler, was a native of Smyrna, Asia, but a naturalized citizen of the United States. He had been in the navy about three years and nine months. His next of kin is his father, George Varveres.

John Denfee, fireman, first class, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, but was naturalized, and had been in the naval service about five years. His next of kin is his mother, Margaret Denfee, who lives in Kilkenny.

George B. Meek (fireman, first class, was born in Clyde, O., and his father, John Meek, now resides in that city. Deceased had a total naval service of five years.

Elijah B. Tunnell, cook, had been in the service only a few months, his first enlistment bearing date of March 21, 1898. He was born in Accomac county, Va., and his next of kin is his father, John Tunnell, now a resident of Wattsville, Accomac county, Va. Tunnell was the only colored man in the list of dead and wounded.

Of the wounded, Daniel McKeown, quartermaster, second class, was born in Newry, Ireland, and his next of kin is his sister, Anna McKeown, who lives in Dublin. McKeown was naturalized and has been in the navy about ten years.

The name of Patterson does not appear on the Department muster roll of the Winslow.

LIVE NEWS.

President Harris, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, issued instructions that any employe who desires to enter the service of the country on account of the hostilities now impending between this government and Spain may do so with the understanding that upon leaving government service and presenting honorable discharges therefrom he will be retaken into the service of the company.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island unanimously adopted a resolution appropriating $150,000 for militia equipment.

John A. Logan, Jr., has received authority from the War Department at Washington to recruit a regiment of 1,200 men and equip them for light cavalry service.

Ninety carloads of oranges are leaving Southern California every day for the East. As 500 boxes of 200 oranges each fill each car, the shipments represent nearly 5,500,000 oranges every twenty-four hours.

A freight wreck on the New York Central at Fairport, N. Y., resulted in the death of John Hare, conductor; Edward Jones, brakeman, and Frank Dowd, fireman. Fred. T. Wadleigh, of Buffalo, engineer, was badly injured.

Cleveland painters and decorators demand 27 1-2 cents an hour, time and one-half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays.

Spain's Treatment of Columbus.

Some of the Spanish papers in the controversies of the past few weeks have accused Americans of ingratitude toward the land which sent Christopher Columbus on his voyag of discovery. While Spain, or rather Queen Isabella, is entitled to the credit of that great navigator's achievement, the former has no special reason for pride in recalling her treatment of him.

Columbus, himself, was not a Spaniard, and it was only after years of weary waiting that he secured the authority and aid to make his first voyage. After the first excitement of his discovery wore off Columbus experienced all the fickleness, ingratitude and treachery of the Spanish character. From one of his voyages he was sent home in irons. After Queen Isabella's death, the king, Ferdinand, who never was friendly to the one man who had made his reign famous, treated him with shameful neglect, and Columbus, who had added a new world to the possessions of Spain, died in poverty and disgrace. It was characteristic of adopted people and of the ingrate king that a pompous funeral was accorded to the remains of the man who, while living, had been turned out like an abused and abandoned horse, to die in penury and neglect. The dust of Christopher Columbus now reposes in the cathedral of Havana. Should Spain be driven from Cuba it is to be hoped that in abandoning the last of her American possessions she will leave on the soil of the new world discovered by him the remains of the great explorer of whose achievements and glory she proved herself unworthy.—Mexico Two Republics.

Hunting in Pennsylvania.

There is still good hunting in Pennsylvania. During the past fiscal year Monroe County alone paid $311.50 for bounties on wild animals killed. The list included 147 mink, 140 foxes and 26 wildcats. Levi Knech of Townhurst, Lackawanna County, has found these animals particularly numerous in Coolbaugh township. In one day County paid bounties on five wildcats and five foxes shot in one locality.

Under the Scalp act of 1885 about $150,000 was expended in that year in the state for different kinds of birds and mammals. After the law had been in operation about two years it was found that the damage done through the killing of beneficial birds of prey and numerous other kinds of feathered animals which were substituted for hawks and owls was far greater than the good accomplished by the killing of these birds. In 1887 that part of the act which related to hawks and owls was repealed.

Throughout the state foxes, red and gray; wildcats, mink and weasels, or ermine, are much more numerous than is commonly supposed. Bounties were paid for 42,292 foxes, 30,448 mink, 13,684 weasels and 3,081 wildcats. The foregoing figures represent only a portion of the bounties of the state. The counties of Allegheny, Philadelphia and Delaware paid practically no bounties for birds or mamals under the act of 1885; all other counties paid liberally for this unwise measure.—New York Press.

A Lead Pipe Cinch.

"The expression 'a lead pipe cinch' originated in Brooklyn, N. Y.," explained a well-known turfman. "Though it is very frequently used by sporting people, it is not over twenty-five years old, and I doubt if it is that old. It indicates a sure thing, or at least that is thought to be dead sure. There are several explanations of its origin, but I am satisfied that Brooklyn was its home. It was coined in this way: Some years ago a fellow entered a plumbing shop and stole a piece of lead pipe. He wanted to take it over to New York, and to keep it from being seen he wrapped the pipe around his body, and then put his clothes on over it. A cinch, in turf language, means a girth or saddle band or anything that is used to keep a saddle on a horse or mule tight. 'Cinching up' means, therefore, tightening up, and is of Spanish origin. As the fellow with the lead pipe around his body jumped to catch the ferryboat he fell overboard, and, of course, the weight of the lead carried him down. A horseman, in explaining the occurrence, said the thief had 'a lead pipe cinch,' and he had, and it drowned him."—Washington Star.

Carpet Designers.

New York is glutted with half-rate "artists"—alleged painters of landscapes and marinescapes. Most of them daub around and starve. Genius refuses to unbend to mere physical necessity. Why don't these stupids abandon canvas and take up carpet designing? There is money to be made by the change. Until a year ago our carpet patterns were stolen abroad, but now American artists have driven the foreigners nearly out of the business. In the splendid studios of the Philadelphia companies, of the mills of Bigelow, Hartford, Lowell, Smith and Higgins, designs are made almost exclusively by native talent, and excellent salaries are paid, with valuable prizes for competition. It is better to be a carpet designer than to starve. It is more honorable.—New York Press.

Family Grave for Sale.

Charles Surface's attempt to sell his ancestors' portraits has been improved on by an advertiser in a religious journal, who announces: "Lady, leaving England permanently, must sell family grave; hold five." This is probably the first time that a second-hand tomb and its contents have been publicly offered as a bargain.

WE TWO.

Sit here with me,
My little girl,
And while the red
And gold flames curl
With pretty sparks
Far up the flue,
I'll stroke your locks
And talk to you.

The mother's eyes
Were just like yours—
Blue as the waves
On Naples' shores;
Her hair was brown,
Like yours, too, dear,
And rippled o'er
As pink as ear.

She used to sit
Beside me here,
When nights were harsh
And woods were sere—
Ah! she was fair,
Dear, very fair,
With firelight upon her hair!

The black midnight
Would find us still
Before the blaze
And here until
The crumbling sticks
Had spread in two,
We'd sit, my child,
And talk of you.

Now, little girl,
'Tis you and I—
Your mother went
When fall passed by;
And here we sit
And list the purr
Of burning logs,
And talk of her.

Up on the hill
Your mother sweet,
Rests quietly—
Her head and feet
Deep under the snow
From stormy skies;
But you, my pet,
Have her blue eyes!

—W. Leroy Fogg, in Boston Transcript.

The Child Spy.

His name was Stenne; little Stenne they called him. He was a gamin of Paris, pale and thin, who might have been 10 years old, perhaps 15; one can never tell the age of these children. His mother was dead; his father, an old soldier, patrolled a square in the neighborhood of the Temple. Babies nurses, old women, all those helpless persons who ran the risk of being trampled on in the crowded streets, knew Pere Stenne, and loved him, too. They knew that that fierce mustache, the terror of dogs and pickpockets, concealed lips that could smile, and that to provoke that smile one had only to say:

"How is your little boy today?"

And how he loved that little boy! How proud he was when in the evening the little fellow came to join him and the two made the rounds together, greeting everyone they met.

With the siege, everything was changed. Pere Stenne's square was closed to the public. He was compelled to keep a constant lookout without his pipe or his son. When he spoke of the Prussians his mustache was a sight to see. Little Stenne did not find the new life so disagreeable, however. A siege! That meant fun for gamins. No school, no duties; vacation all the time, and the streets as lively as on gala days. The boys stayed out of doors, running about until night. He followed the detachments of troops to the fortifications, choosing those which had good music; he was very particular on that point. At other times he watched them at their drill.

The most interesting of all, though, were the games of chance the Breton troops made popular at this time. When little Stenne was not at the ramparts or at the shops you would be sure to find him watching a crowd play galoche at the Place du Chateau d'Eau. He never played it; it took too much money. He contented himself with watching the others, and with such expression! One in particular, a great fellow with a blue coat, who staked only 100-sou pieces, excited his admiration. When this boy ran one could her the coins rattle in his pocket.

One day, as little Stenne was stooping down to pick up a piece which had rolled under his feet, the fellow said in a low voice:

"That makes you squint, hey? Well, if you want me to, I will tell you where to get plenty of them."

The offer was accepted, and leading Stenne aside he asked the boy to go with him to sell French newspapers to the Prussians, adding that they could make 30 francs a trip. Stenne indignantly refused, and for three days he remained away from the place. Three dreadful days; he could neither eat nor sleep. At night he seemed to see the pile of galoches at the foot of his bed, and the 100-sou pieces gleaming in the faint light. The temptation proved too strong. The fourth day he returned to the gaming place, saw the big fellow, and agreed to go with him.

They set out one snowy morning with sacks on their shoulders, and the papers hidden under their jackets. When they reached the Flanders gate it was scarcely daylight. The large boy took little Stenne's hand, and, approaching the guard, who had a red nose and a kindly manner, he said, in a whining tone: "Please let us pass, kind sir. Our mother is sick and our father is dead. We are going to see if we can find some potatoes in the field outside."

He even shed tears. Stenne, much ashamed, hung his head. The sentinel looked at them a moment, then, glancing at the dreary while road, he said: "Pass on quickly," and there they were on the way to Aubersvilliers. How the big fellow laughed!

Confusedly, as in a dream, little Stenne saw the factories transformed into barracks, the tall chimneys, piercing the fog, partially broken off. From time to time they came upon sentinels, officers who were scouring the horizon with field glasses, and little tents, wet with snow, standing before dying fires. The large boy knew the way, and went across the fields, being careful to avoid the military outposts. Notwithstanding his precautions, they suddenly came upon a squad of riflemen. The troops were partially hidden in a ditch which bordered the Soissons railroad. This time they were not allowed to pass so readily, though the large boy told his story in the most pathetic manner. While he was weeping, an old, white-haired sergeant came out of one of the little tents and said:

"Don't cry, little fellow; we will let you go to hunt for your potatoes. But come in first and warm yourselves a bit; the little one looks frozen.

Alas! it was not the cold that made little Stenne shiver so. It was fear and shame. Inside the tent they found soldiers huddled together around a little fire, baking biscuits on the points of their bayonets. They made room for the children, and gave them a drop of their warm coffee; while they were drinking it an officer appeared at the door, called the sergeant, and, after a few words with him in a low tone, went quickly away.

"Boys," said the sergeant on re-entering, "there will be fun tonight. We have found out the Prussian countersign. I believe at last we are to capture that cursed Bourget."

Then followed an explosion of bravos and shouts. The soldiers danced and flourished their bayonets. Taking advantage of the tumult the boys slipped away. On leaving the trench they saw before them a plain, bordered one side by a long, white wall, defaced by bullets. It was towards this that they directed their footsteps, stopping often, as if picking up potatoes.

"Let us go back when we get to the wall," said Stenne.

The other boy only shrugged his shoulders and went steadily forward. All at once they heard a click and saw a gun pointed at them.

"Crouch down," whispered the large boy, throwing himself on the ground.

Once down he whistled; another whistle answered. Then they rose and went up to the fortification. Over the wall they saw two yellow mustaches under dirty military caps. The large boy jumped down beside the Prussian.

"This is my brother," he said, pointing to his companion. Stenne was so little that, on seeing him, the Prussian began to laugh, and he was obliged to take him by the arm to help him over the rampart.

Behind the wall were earthworks, fallen trees and great black ditches. In each ditch were the same yellow mustaches, which laughed as the little fellow went past. In one corner was a house protected by trunks of trees. The lower story was filled with soldiers playing cards, while soup was cooking over a roaring fire. How good it smelled, and what a contrast to the camp of the French riflemen. In the upper story were the officers. They had a piano to play on.

When the little Parisians entered they were greeted with shouts of joy. The delivered their papers to the enemy. The large boy amused them by his odd language and his low wit. They laughed boisterously, repeating his expressions, fairly rolling in the Parisian mire that was thus brought to them.

Little Stenne would have liked to talk, too, to show that he was not stupid, but something seemed to choke him. In front of him, standing apart from the others, was an old Prussian who seemed to be trying to read his thoughts, as the old soldier's eyes never left his face. There were tenderness and reproach in the gaze, as if the man had a boy about Stenne's age, and as if he would have said:

"I would rather die than seen my son in such business!"

The poor boy felt as if a hand clutched his heart so that it could no longer beat. In the distance he heard his companion ridiculing the national guard, mimicking their drill and going through other drollery. At last the boy lowered his voice, the officers clustered around him and their faces became serious. The wretch was about to forewarn them of the attack to be made that night. Stenne suddenly realized what was going on and called out:

"Not that! Not that!"

The large boy replied with a loud laugh and went on. Before he had finished all the officers were on their feet. One of them showed the door to the boys and exclaimed:

"Leave at once!"

Then they began talking rapidly among themselves in German, while the large boy walked out as proudly as a duke, jingling his money in his pockets. Stenne followed with bent head, and as he passed the old Prussian whose glances had hurt him so, he heard a sad voice say: "A bad business, this; a bad business!"

Once outside the boys began to run to get back as soon as possible. Their sacks were filled with potatoes which the Prussians had given them; they passed the French posts without being molested. There everything was being got in readiness for the night attack. Troops arrived silently and massed themselves behind the bank. How happy the old sergeant seemed as he placed his men! When the boys passed he recognized them and smiled kindly at them.

Oh, how that smile hurt little Stenne. He wanted to cry out:

"Don't go down there; you have been betrayed."

The other boy had said to him: "If you tell we shall be shot," so he was afraid. On reaching the city they went into a deserted house to divide their money. This was honestly done, and when little Stenne heard his gold pieces rattling in his blouse and thought of the game and galoche in store for him his crime did not seem very serious.

But when he was alone, poor child! When the large boy had left him outside his door, then his pockets began to feel heavy, and the hand which held his heart tightened its grasp. Paris no longer seemed the same place. People passing looked hard at him, as if they knew where he had been. He heard the word "Spy" in the noises of the street, in the beating of the drums along the canal. He entered the house, and was glad that his father had not yet returned. He went at once to his room and hid the crowns, which were so heavy, under his pillow.

His father had never seemed so kind and so cheerful as on this particular evening.

Encouraging news from the provinces had been received; things looked brighter. While eating his supper, the old soldier looked at his gun hanging on the wall, and said to Stenne, with his honest laugh: "Hey, my boy, how you would fight the Prussians if you were only big enough!"

About 8 o'clock they were startled by the sound of a cannon. "That is at Aubervilliers; they are fighting at Bourget," said the good man, who knew the names of all the forts. Little Stenne grew pale, and, pretending to be tired, went to bed, but not to sleep. The cannonade continued. The boy pictured to himself the French soldiers going at night to surprise the Prussians and falling into an ambuscade. He thought of the sergeant who had smiled upon him, and saw him stretched out dead in the snow, and many, many others with him. The price of all this blood was hidden there under his pillow, and it was he, the son of a soldier, who * * * He stifled his sobs. He heard his father walking about in the next room, and, at last, ope na window. Down below in the square the call to arms was sounded, and a regiment was forming to march to the scene of the firing. It was a battle, then; the miserable boy could no longer restrain his sobs.

"What is the matter?" asked Pere Stenne, going into the room. The child slid out of bed and threw himself at his father's feet. At the motion the crowns rolled out on the floor.

"What is this? Have you been stealing?" said the old man in a trembling voice.

Then, in a breath, little Stenne told him that he had been to the Prussian camp, and that they had given him the money. As he talked his heart grew lighter, and he felt comforted. His father listened with an expression of terror. When the boy had finished the old man hid his face in his hands and wept aloud.

"Father! Father!" exclaimed the child.

The old man pushed the boy aside and picked up the gold.

"Is this all?" he asked.

Little Stenne nodded his head. His father then took down his gun, and, putting the money in his pocket, said:

"I am going to return it to the givers."

Without another word, without even a look behind, he went out and joined the troops who were marching past. He was never seen again!—Alphonse Daudet.

As Arizona Rattler.

"They say a man takes his life in his hands who sleps on the ground in Arizona," said a young civil engineer the other day, "because there are so many snakes there. But, unfortunately, men of our profession cannot always choose their sleeping place. I was working down there a little while ago with another fellow, and one night we were obliged to lie down upon no better bed than our overcoats stretched on the ground. We were to tired to be nervous, and slept soundly till after midnight, when my companion sprang up suddenly, waking me with a start.

"What's the matter?" I asked, sleepily.

"There's a rattler here!"

I listened and hear nothing.

"I dont hear him,' I said. "Guess you've had a nightmare." So we settled down again. In a few minutes my friend leaped to his feet once more, exlaiming:

"There's a rattler here, as sure as fate, and you'd better get up. I believe he's under my coat!"

It was queer that I couldn't hear it if it was so near. I cautionously extended my hand, feeling along the ground. Yes, I know it was a foolish thing to do, but we don't always stop to think. Suddenly I burst out laughing.

"Yes," I said. "There is a rattler here, in your pocket, too! You tell your sweetheart not to write you letters on such stiff paper."

We slept soundly for the rest of the night, but ofter since then I have guyed him about his "rattler."

A Dueling Absurdity.

The latest absurdity is a duelling challenge sent by a Berlin student to Dr. Coing, president of the Senate Courts of Justice and head of the Board of Law Examiners. Dr. Coing disciplined the student, and the latter sent his brother, an army officer, to Dr. Coing with a demand for satisfaction with pistols. Dr. Coing refused to meet the student, but the matter will have to be submitted to a council of honor.—New York Tribune.

In Berlin no woman is allowed to ride on the top of an omnibus.

THE JACK TAR'S FUNERAL.

Effect Upon the Crew of the Order, "All Hands Bury the Dead.

Of all the words passed by the bo'sun's mate, on a United States man-o'-war, that which has the strangest effect upon the crew is this: 'All hands bury the dead." This word however, is a set affair, and is, of course never sprung as a surprise upon the men. When there is a dead man aboard a ship too far at sea and away from a port to permit of shore sepulture, the men forward, as well as the officers aft, are always notified in advance of the time of the sea burial, for all hands are required to show up at this ceremony in their good uniforms. The men forward are pretty quiet and restrained when there is a dead man aboard, and the officers aft talk no more than necessary until the body is over the side. If the dead man was an enlisted man, and a good shipmate and popular among the men, the bluejackets all have a word or so with each other over their pipes about the good points of the jackie the 'sailmaker's mate is fixin' up below for the locker cruise." If the dead man happen to have been surly and unpopular in life, the bluejackets in general have a good word for him, anyhow, and relate to each other various little incidents going to show that he wasn't such a bad lot, after all, "only he wanted to be let alone, and that was nobody's business but his own." No dead man is ever spoken of in an ill way aboard an American man-o'-war. By general consent, the men forward delay in their little amusements of the deck while the dead man still remains unburied in the deep. Occasionally a young fellow, under such circumstances, will forget himself and execute a jig step or two, until the sharp, but subdued command, "knock off!" from a group of the old-timers puts the shame in his eyes. The sailmaker's mate is treated pretty deferentially by all hands while he is in charge of the body that he has sewed up in the hammock for the toss over the side. Sailmakers' mates are all old-timers, and they get so used to this work that they regard it as merely routine work. When all is in readiness all of the bo'sun's mates on the ship assemble at the gangway and sound three or four loud blasts on the graduated pipes in unison. Then, in chorus they pass the really moving word, "All hands bury the dead." This is the call to quarters, and when the men are in line and have answered to their names, the chaplain, or in the absense of a chaplain, the commanding officer, reads a short burial service, and over the side goes the dead man. When the men in line are dismissed from quarters, they are quite themselves again. By general consent, the last of the dead is heard when his body goes off the plank, and the wing dancing and harmonica music are not curtailed on the same evening. "Jack's gone on his long liberty," some of the men may remark, as they break away from the burial quarters, "and he's done his last trick in the brig. He's all right."

When an American naval sailor dies aboard ship in a foreign port, he is always buried ashore in the public cemetery. The dead man's shipmates chip in and buy a fine headstone for his grave, and then they have the headstone photographed and send copies of the photograph to the dead man's relatives. There is hardly an important port in the world the cemetery of which does not contain the grave of an American man-o'war's man.

Man Who Lost His Past.

A two-story cottage on a farm three miles from Apalachin, N. Y., has been occupied for twelve years by Miss Theresa Ball. It was known she had a history, but her reticence was proof, even against her servants. Recently a wil-dressed man drove to the village from Binghamton, inquiring for Miss Ball, and now the story has been given out. In 1885 Miss Ball, who lived near Maine Village, was engaged to be married to Peter Wilkinson, a thrifty cattle buyer. The week before the day set for the wedding Mr. Wilkinson went to New York on a business trip, and never returned. Miss Ball was nearly overcome with grief, but she did not give up. Instead, she leased the place which she has since bought, and proceeded to paddle her own canoe.

While passing along the East Side in the Metropolis, Wilkinson was assaulted with a sand bag, and was unconscious when found. It was several weeks before he recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital, and then all memory to his past, even to his name, was gone. A letter found in his coat, addressed to Peter Wilkinson from a resident of Chicago, gave the authorities that the Windy City was his home, and as he had been robbed of all the money he possessed he was given transportation to that place. Arriving there, he got a position with Armour, and is still in his employ.

During this period his mind had been a blank as regards his past life, but three weeks ago, while stopping in a Texas town, he was taken with a severe headache, and retired to his room for rest. Lying down, he fell asleep, and in a dream his memory returned. Once he saw the home of his youth and the girl he was going to marry. Awaking with a start, he took the first train north, and the result will be a quiet wedding, which, though delayed twelve years, will be none the less happy.

Ancient varieties of Dogs.

According to D. G. Brinton, in Science, the first domesticated animal seems to have been the dog. In the Swiss Society of Natural History last year, Prof. Studer read a paper on ancient European dogs. The oldest variety was the so-called peat dog. It belongs to the neolithic period. There were four other varieties known in the bronze period and in that of the lake dwellers. Direct descendants of these are the German hunting hounds, the shepherd dog and the poodle.

In America there is little evidence that any dog was trained for hunting. In the far north the Eskimo dog was a beast of draft, the only one known to the red race. The dogs of Mexico and Central America seemed to have been practically raised for food or ceremonial sacrifices. In Peru there were several varieties under domestication, two of which have been clearly distinguished.

It is noteworthy that, although in many American tribes the dog was a sacred or mythical animal in the legends, he was not regarded with affection, but with dislike and aversion, a fact strongly brought out by Von Tschudi.

FROM BUCCANEER TO PIRATE.

The Brethren of the Coast Warred Against Every Nation.

Mr. Frank R. Stockton continues in St. Nicholas his series of narrative sketches of "The Buccaneers of Our Coast." Mr. Stockton says:

The buicaneers had grown to be reckless freebooters. And when they became soldiers and marched in little armies, the patience of the civilized world began to weaken. Panama, for instance, was an important Spanish city; England was at peace with Spain; therefore, when a military force composed mainly of Englishmen, and led by a British subject, captured and sacked Panama, if England should not interfere with her buccaneers she would have a quarrel to settle with Spain.

So a new governor was sent to Jamaica with strict orders to put down the buccaneers and break up their organization, and then it was he set a theif to catch thieves, and empowered the ex-pirate, Morgan, to execute his former comrades.

But methods of conciliation, as well as threats of punishment, were used to induce the buccaneers to give up their illegal calling, and liberal offers were made to them to settle in Jamaica and become law-abiding citizens.

But these offers did not tempt the Brothers of the Coast; from active pirates to retired pirates was too great a change, and though some of them returned to their original avocations of cattle butchering and beef drying, some, it is said, chose rather to live among the wild Indians and share their independent lives, than to bind themselves to any form of honest industry.

The French also had been active in suppressing the operations of their buccaneers, and soon the Brethren of the Coast, considered as an organization for preying upon the commerce and settlers of Spain, might be said to have ceased to exist. But it must not be supposed that because buccaneering had died out that piracy was dead.

Driven from Jamaica, from San Domingo, and even from Tortuga, they retained a resting place only at New Providence, an island in the Bahamas, and this they did not maintain very long. Then they spread themselves all over the weary world. They were no longer buccaneers, they were no longer "Brothers" of any sort, they no longer set out merely against Spaniards, but their attacks were made upon people of every nation. They confined themselves to attacks upon peaceable merchant vessels, often robbing them and then scuttling them, delighted with the spectacle of a ship, with all its crew, sinking hopelessly into the sea.

The scene of piratical operations in America was not very much changed. The successors of the Brothers of the Coast, no longer united by any bonds of fellowship, but each pirate captain acting independently in his own wicked way, were coming up from the West Indies to afflict the more northern sea coast

Something About Pecan Nuts.

Perhaps the best of all nuts is that species of hickory known as the pecan. It is native to the United States, growink wild in the Mississippi Valley and in Texas. The largest and finest nuts come from Louisiana, some specimens attaining a length of two inches and a diameter of three-quarters of an inch. Comparatively few from that state reach the north, however. In Bee County, Texas, pecans are grown with very thin shells, that they may be crushed in the fingers.

In Texas the pecan industry has obtained great importance. Thousands of people, white and black, make a living by gathering the wild nuts, while many plantations of the trees have been set out and are already in bearing. So long ago as 1880 1,250,000 pounds of the nuts were marketed in San Antonio. Of all the hickory family, the pecan seems more susceptible of improvement in the size and quality of the fruit, and much has been accomplished in this direction by planters exercising judgment in the collection of varieties. One planter of Brownwood, Texas, has 400 acres of pecans, comprising 11,000 trees.—Boston Transcript.

Revival of Medieval Art.

A delightful revival of medieval art is crochet work in gold and silver thread. Besides beauty and brilliancy it possesses great durability. A collar or an edging, a small triangular piece for the coif, will last the owner a lifetime. It gives the finest effect when applied to black or dark colored velvet. No matter how fashion may go it never loses its popularity altogether. —New York Mail and Express.

The number of vessels that passed through the Suez canal last year was 2,926.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Up-to-Date Jokes and Witticisms From the Comic Papers.

IRREPARABLE.

"Did those burglars steal your family plate?"

"Worse than that; they walked off with my wife's ancestral, colonial, pewter candlesticks."

THE BRUTE.

Doctor—You must persuade your husband to take rest.

Wife—But, doctor, he simply won't listen to me.

Doctor—Um—well—that's a good beginning.

ORIGIN OF A POPULAR SPORT.

"Don't fail me," said the aboriginal woman.

Her husband wrapped a boomerang around his waist, put half a dozen stone arrows in his quiver and took down his seven-foot club.

"Don't worry," he said, fixedly. "I'll bring back a cook with me if it takes a leg."

GREAT SUCCESS.

"How did the surprise party at the Cawkers' turn out? Was it a genuine surprise?"

"Indeed it was. Somebody had given the Cawkers a hint, and when we got there the house was dark and there wasn't a soul at home."

COALS OF FIRE.

His wife had neglected to pound the steak; also burned the griddle cakes.

But he chose nevertheless to heap coals of fire upon her head.

"Here," he exclaimed, with a bright, kindly smile, and gave her the half of the morning paper which he wasn't reading."

ENCOURAGED.

"Has my daughter been profiting by your instructions in art?" inquired Mr. Blykins.

"Yes," answered the teacher. "I was a little discouraged at first. But I can now assure you that she is getting on."

"What progress has she made?"

"She has finally become convinced that she doesn't know more about it than the old masters."

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

He (desperately)—Tell me the truth Is it not my poverty that stands between us?

She (sadly)—Y-e-s.

He (with a ray of hope)—I admit that I am poor, and so, unfortunately, is my father; but I have an aged uncle who is very rich and a bachelor. He is an invalid and cannot long survive.

"How kind and thoughtful you are! Will you introduce me to him?"

BABY BENEFACTOR.

"Briggs seems quite lively this morning."

"Yes."

"He usually comes down to the office exhausted and peevish. What's the cause of the change?"

"This is the first morning he hasn't had to hunt for his collar button."

"How did that happen?"

"The baby swallowed it."

A TIMELY CONFERENCE.

"Does this car go as far as One Minute street?" asked a passenger on a Market street trolley.

"Never heard of it," replied the conductor.

"Well, then, Sixty-second street," smiled the passenger.

And the conductor coughed and said, "That's hour terminus."

A DANGER AT HOME.

"Oh, it's all very well for you girls to talk!" said Archie. "We fellows are the ones who will have to suffer in war. You won't run any risks."

"Oh, won't we?" said Polly. "How about when we go in bathing next summer, with the harbors full of mines and torpedoes and things? What do you suppose would happen if we stepped on one?"

THE NEW THEORY OF CRIME.

Mrs. DePaster entered the store apparently as well as usual.

But she had not proceeded a dozen paces when she suddenly tottered, paled and stole a bolt of silk.

The lady was conveyed to her home at once and a doctor summoned in all haste, and hopes are held out that she will speedily be able to be about with his customary respect for the rights of property.

FORCE OF HABIT.

"How did that matador happen to fare so badly?" inquired one Madrid citizen.

"Why," replied the other, "he used to be connected with the diplomatic service. He forgot himself the other day and stopped to ask the bull whether there was not some means of putting decisive action off until tomorrow."

AN ASSURANCE.

"Madam!" called Meandering Mike, as he leaned over the picket fence, just out of reach of the dog, "I jest thought I'd pause a minute and ask you a query."

"We haven't any——" she began.

"Don't think I'm going to ask yer out-right fer charity," he interrupted. "I merely wished to inquire if you would have the heart to turn a hungry man from your door."

"No," she answer; "I wouldn't."

"I read it in yer kind face."

"I wouldn't think of turning him from my door," she went on. "I wouldn't be so careless as to let him get that far. I'd turn him away from the front gate."

CHANCES ABOUT EVEN.

Anxious Old Lady—I say, my good man, is this boat going up or down?

Surly Deckhand—Well, she's a leaky old tub, mum, so I shouldn't wonder if she was goin' down; then, again, her bilers ain't none too good, so she might go up!

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 19

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROTHONOTORY

We are authorized to announce that D. R. Foreman, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Robert F. Hunter, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that H. A. McKee, of Spring township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that M. I. Gardner, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that C. U. Hoffer, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotary, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce that William G. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that N. B. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Wetzel, of Bellefonte boro, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that R. M. Foster, of State College, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that A. C. Thompson, of Half Moon Township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that George W. Koch, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

It appears from the Times, Selinsgrove, that post-masterships were sold in Snyder county too.

It is as much the function of a properly conducted newspaper as it is of the pulpit, to expose sin.

A great battle, between the two big fleets, seems a certainty, in the Cuban waters, any day this week.

John M. Garman, chairman, has called the Democratic state convention to meet in Altoona on the 29th of June.

It is reported that Harrity will be ousted as member of the National Democratic committee and Guffey put in his place.

How insignificant the Spaniards must now feel when they find that even a lot of "nobodies" can lick 'em without half trying.

Returns are still coming in from other counties of the sale of post-masterships and it looks as though that corrupt barter was wide spread.

The house committee on foreign affairs by a vote of ten to four agreed on the Newlands resolution for the immediate annexation of the Hawaiian islands.

Superior Court Judge Orlady, of Huntingdon, has registered with county chairman Butz for the nomination for United States senator. Senator Quay is also registered.

A resolution to elect senators by popular vote, by amending the Constitution, passed the house by a vote of 184 yeas to 11 nays. The Reporter favored this over thirty years ago.

When you come across a fellow who practices treachery, low cunning, quarrelsome and playing with a hidden hand, the most suitable term to fit his case, is to call him a Spaniard.

A Spanish gun boat that was away on the seas without having heard of the war with Spain returned and was about to enter the Harbor of Manila where Admiral Dewey captured it without effort. This is the last Spanish cruiser in the Pacific waters.

Peace! The Paris correspondent of a London paper says he learns from a trustworthy source that Great Britain and Germany have arrived at a formal agreement with the United States to put a stop to the Hispano-American war within the next fortnight.

Aspects are settling to the conviction that the Atlantic may be said to be cleared of the Spanish flag. Admiral Sampson can sail up and down like stout Admiral Van Tromp, with a broom at the masthead of his flagship, to signify that he, too, has swept the seas of hostile ships.

There is considerable trouble in Quay circles and an effort is being made to pull off W. A. Stone as a gubernatorial candidate, to which Mr. Stone and his immediate friends decline to consent. The announcement of Frank Reeder, a close friend of Quay, that he is a candidate for governor, has given rise to considerable speculation. It is evident Mr. Quay is less anxious to own a governor just now than he is to retain his place in the Senate. There is plenty of fun and turmoil ahead, making golden opportunities for the Democrats.

The Agricultural Department estimates that the world's wheat crop of 1897 was 214,000,000 bushels short of the crop of 1895, and 462,000,000 bushels short of the crop of 1894. For three years wheat production has been decreasing, and the world has been drawing on the reserve grain. This year the bottom of the bin is being scraped. The outlook, therefore, is for good prices for this year's crop, for it will require a very large increase of acreage, or much better crops, to put the statistical condition of wheat where it was two or three years ago.

We have 75 millions of a population and out of that not a half dozen will achieve living fame. Men aspire to governorships, seats in Senate and House, to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and to cabinet and other positions of honor, and think to become famous in history. Of those who reach such positions 80 per cent. are unknown to the masses, while in high places, and 99 per cent are utterly forgotten and not missed after retiring. Not 75 per cent. can say who the present Vice President is. Not 90 per cent. remember that a few years ago we had a President by name of Hayes. Hundreds have seats in congress and are never heard of during their entire term nor thereafter. The same can be said of Senators, especially the modern stripe. Did any reader of the Reporter ever think of this? Of the millions who strive to reach fame and greatness, only a quarter dozen may get there. One hundred will cover the names of those really great in the world's history.

Yet the scramble for fame will continue and the crop be as short as in the past. Some men make up their minds they are great and worry because others can't see it.

The Philadelphia Press, the postmaster general's paper, takes a bold stand against the new infamy, the sale of post-masterships, and in its issue a few days ago, copied an editorial from the Centre Reporter, upon this corrupt traffic in Centre county. The Press remarks:

"Our esteemed contemporary, the Record, wants the facts about the sale of postoffices in Pennsylvania made public, so that only those who are guilty shall be held accountable. Let our contemporary have a little patience. It is most likely the whole scandal will get a full exposure in a very short time, and no one who is guilty can be saved and no one not guilty will be involved."

That's the talk; and when Centre county is investigated perhaps the Reporter can furnish a starting point.

SPAIN'S HOME TROUBLES.

Spain's greatest problem now is not abroad but at home. Her most threatening danger is not from foes without but from chaotic revolution within.

"Here there is no government," says the Heraldo newspaper of Madrid:

All Spain is convulsed with a terrible crisis and is famine-stricken. It is wavering between a state of siege and absolute anarchy, and where a brilliant light should appear there is utter darkness, indecision, flight, sauve qui peut. There is no government, no ministers. There is nothing.

In less excited phrase Senor Sagasta, himself Prime Minister and the very ablest Spanish statesman of this generation, says substantially the same thing! "Spain is desolated and ruined by internal troubles."

The starving Spanish people are in revolt. With cries of patriotism on their lips they are making a rebellion as truly as the Cubans are. With a blind and ignorant devotion to the fetich of Spain's greatness they are destroying Spain and robbing her of even the little remnant of strength that she had left.

The Madrid treasury succeeded the other day in borrowing $20,000,000. It must all go in a fortnight for the expenses of holding the starving Spanish people in check. The harvest of oppression, corruption, ignorance and inconceivably bad government is about to be garnered. It needs no outside force to destroy the ancient kingdom. The Spanish people are doing that.

And yet the braggart Weyler talks of throwing "a destructive force" into the United States!—World.

From the Country's Defenders.

CAMP D. H. HASTINGS,
MT. GRETNA, PA., May 10.

Ediditor Reporter:—Did not know whether you had a correspondent in the present center of the universe, so will take the liberty of dropping a a word regarding our Centre county boys.

When the writer went to Bellefonte last Saturday he found an interesting crowd at the Co. B Armory—forty men wanted and candidates from all parts of the county anxious to be among the ones sent. About five o'clock the recruits were fallen in and Capt. Taylor made a short address, telling us all were to be on hand at eight o'clock sharp to march down and take train for camp.

An enthusiastic crowd saw us off at Bellefonte, a bonfire greeted us at Curtin, and a brass band did us honor at Howard; then, to cap the climax, the clouds began, towards daybreak, to send down drops, barrels, and oceans of rain. Arriving at Camp Hastings named for our distinguished neighbor now filling the Gubernatorial chair—we found the same honor still being accorded by Dame weather, and were shown into the wooden barracks provided for recruits. We remained here until perhaps nine o'clock, making ourselves comfortable, wading to shoetop to sutler's tents, and then returning to bunks in barracks to read the latest news. Capt. Taylor then appeared with the information that a warm breakfast was awaiting us at Company quarters and fell us in to march up, a distance of about a mile.

The rest of Sunday's history may be told in two words, rain and mud. All staid in fairly close and some, I fear, felt pretty much discouraged at the prospect of a repetition of Noah's flood. None of the men suffered any ill effects from the dampness however, and when Monday opened up showing, as it were, another world, all brightened up and in a few hours the most of the camp was well dried off.

Sunday and Monday all were given a physical examination, a few being rejected, and Monday evening those not to remain were marched down to the train, homeward bound. About twenty men formed Co. B's contingent, mostly good men—but no room for them. Capt. Taylor, by bringing down a few extra men, gave them a nice trip and was enabled to select a very fine set of men to fill his company to the standard size.

The writer is today on a detail guarding an ice-house, the other recruits staying in camp and getting their first lessons in "Hay-foot," "Straw-foot," etc., from Sergeant Garis—who, by the way, is now battallion color bearer. Coming in from drill-ground this evening he created no small merriment by marching men down Co. A's street instead of our own.

It is the expectation here that we will be enlisted in U. S. service in a day or two, and soon afterwards ordered to the old Chicamauga battle-field. We are very comfortable here, Co. B more so than most of the companies, and are prepared to stay here longer if need be.

Sandoe and Snyder are now on roll of Co. B, 5th Regiment, and Smith is in Co. C, 12th Regiment.

Our company has distinguished itself in various ways since arriving here, most of all, perhaps, in capturing what is presumably the first contraband of war, as follows: Private Snyder today saw two fishing rods, and behind them two boys, on forbidden ground. Calling across the lake to desist, the reply was rather unsatisfactory. We then double-quicked around the lake and captured the rods (two neatly cut ones easily matched in any forest,) with wrapping twine, and no hooks. We thanked the fishermen for the exercise of running around the lake, invited them back to "catch" the next detail, and parted excellent friends.

Many visitors in camp today stopped and remarked that Co. B's street was the best in the camp. There are many visitors this fine weather, Col. Reeder and Prof. Hamilton being among the best known of the recent visitors.

It is nearly time for "Taps," when all lights must be out. If I write next week it will likely be from Chicamauga.

GEO. B. SNYDER.

S. M. Geary, Pierson, Mich., writes: "De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is curing more piles here today than all other remedies combined. It cures eczema and all other skin diseases. For sace by Smith & Crawford.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Michael Burkholder, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SUSAN BURKHOLDER, Adm'r.
may12-6t Centre Hill, Pa.

Do You Want To Buy Boys' Clothing at a Bargain?

Then come to our store any day this week or next, and take your pick from over Two Hundred different styles of Boys' Suits, odds and ends at $5.00. Not a suit in the lot but what is worth from $7.00 to $10.00. Call early for bargains like these are sure to go fast.

Faubles,

Men's Outfitters, - Bellefonte.

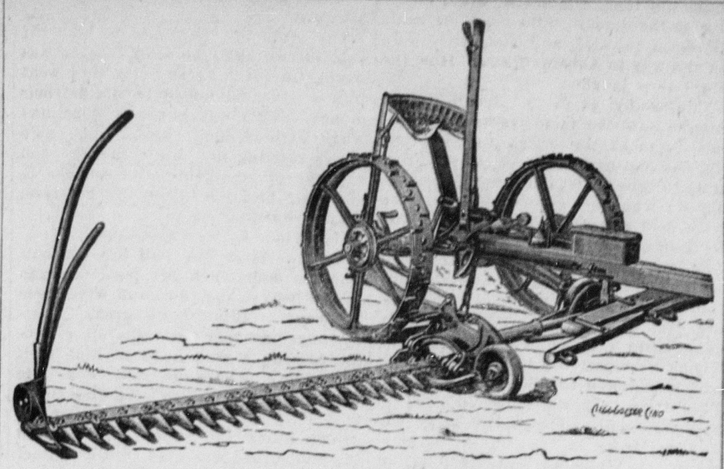
Farmers...

Remember that I am in Centre Hall yet, and putting up the

Buchanan Fence.

Guaranteed to turn your stock. I defy competition in price. Call or write for rates.

W. W. DELLETT.



The Osborne Columbia Mower.

The Osborne Columbia Mower is the accumulated excellence of an experience of 42 years; a machine perfect in detail, neat in design, light in draft, easy for the driver to operate, and embodying every element of durability. We place it on the market as a grass-cutting machine without an equal. Will be pleased to furnish estimate; can supply these machines from stock or in a short time.

JACOB SHARER,

Dealer in Osborne Binders, Osborne Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Hay Rope, Binder Twine and Harvest Oil.

CENTRE HALL, - - - - - PENNA.

TROOPS TO THE FRONT!

My Shoes are always to the front in style, workmanship, and durability. The man who is a fighter in life's battle, as well as the butterfly of fashion, can have correct and comfortable feet by wearing my seasonable Shoes for Men, Women and Children. The height of style and excellence. Made in all up-to-date shapes in Calf, Patent Leather, and Tan—Lace, Button or Congress. Bicycle Shoes in all styles.

'Tis a feat to fit feat.

CHAS. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Mary Reeder, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. B. HERRING,
mar24-6t Penn Hall.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders. Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. **They Cure the Sick.**

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods.....	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.....	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility.....	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever.....	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

Jones Lever Binder.

Two horses pull this light running Binder.

Steel Lever displaces the train of cog wheels used on other machines.

For simplicity, durability, adjustability, lightness of draft,

And ease of management, the Jones Lever Binder has no equal.

Farmers in need of Binders, Mowers, Hay Rakes, Hay Tedders, Grain Drills, Cultivators, Harrows, Princess and Imperial Plows, plow repairs of all kinds, all kinds of Reaper and Mower Sections, Binder Twine, Harvester Oil, Hay Carrier Rope and Pulleys, Double Harpoon Forks, should call and see my stock. It is complete. Also handle Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carriages, etc. A large supply of Fertilizer on hand at all times. Have the retail agency for the Centre Hall Cornplanter.

H. I. WISE,

Wareroom in the Foundry Building. CENTRE HALL

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect November 28, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8.23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.33 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.09 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.12 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and intermediate stations, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Erie. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, Pittsburg and Elmira, and intermediate stations. On Sundays for Watkins, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman coach to Rochester

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.53 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.53 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 08	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	8 57	4 39
1 57	6 28	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 05	6 37	Mifflinburg	8 44	4 27
2 16	6 50	Millmont	8 31	4 16
2 23	6 57	Glen Iron	8 24	4 08
2 51	7 31	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 5.55 p m, and 8.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m. and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.29 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	...BELLEFONTE...	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 56	4 08	...Hecla Park...	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	...HUBLERSB'G...	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	....Snydertown....	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	.....Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	....Clintondale...	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	...Krider's S'n g..	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	....Mackeyville...	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	..Cedar Springs..	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	...MILL HALL...	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		.....Jersey Shore.....	4 30	3	7 55
10 05	9 55		Arr. Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30		Lve Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		.....PHILA.....	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		.....Atlantic City.....	7 00		5 30
6 00			.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m.	a. m.		Arr. Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¼	8¼	2¼	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1¼	7¼	11¼
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 33	.....Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brialy.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands

For Taxes of 1896 and 1897.

Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non-payment of taxes, notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry the following tracts or parts of tracts of unseated land in Centre county, Pennsylvania, for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

Monday, June 13th, 1898,

at 1 o'clock p. m., and to continue, if necessary, by adjournment from day to day until all are sold.

Acres.	Per.	Warrantee.	Supposed Owner.	Taxes.

BENNER TOWNSHIP.

133		Johnson Thomas.	Valentine & Co.	$4 69
350		Johnson James...	"	13 20
121		Johnson Eleanor	"	4 21
50		Lingle J J	J D Shugert	4 13
50		Lingle J J	W F Reynolds	4 13
130		Smith John	Jno G Love	4 51
100		Unknown	Wm C Heinle	1 19

BOGGS TOWNSHIP.

433	163	Butler Margaret.	Mary E Sanders	9 76
400		Carscadden D.	W G Morrison	4 50
383	163	Frazier Waibro.	Benj Walker	17 81
431	137	Godfrey Martha.	Thos B Harned	30 03
433	163	Harvey Jona	J H Long & J B Furst	25 15
431	40	Hood Moses	"	25 08
50		Packer & Lucas.	Wm Newman	2 33
433	163	Russell John	Geo W Jackson	20 18
458	84	Russell William	"	21 38
433	163	Russell Thomas.	"	20 18
383	163	Weiss Michael	"	34 88

BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

¼ of 433	163	Bell Alexander.	D S Keller	4 17
¼ of 433	163	Beyer John	C M Bower	6 90
¼ of 433	163	Bell Alexander.	Robt Cooke	4 17
¼ of 140	22	Cox Paul	J H Holt	2 80
¼ of 140	22	Cox Paul	C M Bower	2 80
433	163	Davidson Wm Jr.	Wm C Heinle	8 67
¼ of 433	163	Bell Alexander.	J Z Long	6 90
¼ of 433	163	Gray Wm	Wm C Heinle	2 70
5-6 of 433	163	Hall Chas	J M Dale	11 92
⅛ of 433	163	Hall Chas.	W F Reeder	2 88
½ of 433	163	Hunter Alex	C M Bower	5 74
433	163	Hamilton Thos.	Barclay Bros	17 34
70		Harris Samuel	Geo W Bower	2 80
433	163	Hall Nancy	W C Heinle	8 67
⅛ of 433	164	Hall Henry	"	1 80
⅛ of 433	163	Hall Washington	"	7 20
¼ of 433	163	Jackson Jeremiah	"	2 68
415		Levy Nathaniel	Smith Glover & Duncan	16 61
314		Long J Z	J Z Long	12 54
146	75	Miller Wm	G W Rombach	5 85
70		Nicholson John	Geo R Boak	2 80
64		O'Brian Michael	W F Reeder	1 59
433	163	Scott Samuel	Orvis and Holt	17 34
40		Stewart Walter	Godfrey Fisher	1 00
415		Thomas Joseph	Smith Glover & Duncan	16 61
⅛ of 141		Vaugn Jno	Edgar Holt	1 17
415		Weidner Jacob	Barclay Bros	19 93
¾ of 123		Wheeler Henry	John Hoy	3 68
411		Wharton Thos C.	Fid Ins Trust & S Dept Co.	16 41
410	151	Wallace Joseph	W C Heinle	8 21
433	163	Wallace Jas J	David M Torrey	5 42
⅛ of 433	163	Young Samuel	C M Bower	6 91
⅛ of 433	163	Young Benj	C M Bower	5 74

COLLEGE TOWNSHIP.

250		Johnson Thomas.	R Valentine	5 40

CURTIN TOWNSHIP.

439	138	Atwood N L	David M Torrey	5 28
59		Brooks Jesse	J B Baughman	4 90
415		Brooks Jesse	David M Torrey	4 99
119		Carscadden D	W C Heinle	2 94
200	120	Carscadden D	"	4 90
104		DeHaven Peter	Samuel Hall	4 99
114		Evans Cadwalader	"	5 47
415		Elliot Ruth	"	19 92
415		Eddy Esther	Smith, Glover & Duncan	30 87
100		Godfrey Jno W.	Thomas B Harned	4 90
60		Hallowel Ed	Smith, Glover & Duncan	5 88
203		Irvin James	Smith, Glover & Duncan	9 94
292	80	Irvin Robert	Wm C Heinle	7 91
403		Kelso Rebecca	A Pardee	19 34
47		Lane Sarah	Thos B Harned	3 29
400		Long J Z	Walter Zimmerman	4 90
400		Long J Z	David M Torrey	4 90
200		Meyers Philip	Smith, Glover & Duncan	19 60
100		Meyer Simon	Smith, Glover & Duncan	9 80
420	48	Meyer Michael	Smith, Glover & Dun can	20 58
420		Meyer Valentine.	Smith, Glover & Duncan	20 58
110		Meyer Rodgers	Smith, Glov'r & Duncan	10 88
146	75	Miller Jas	G W Romback	13 62
158	93	Packer Job W	W C Heinle	3 69
304	4	Packer Job W	David M Torrey	3 60
50		Packer J W & T C	W C Heinle	1 24
415		Roberts Joseph	Samuel Hall	19 92
415		Waln Jacob	Smith, Glover & Duncan	20 35
4-5 of 160		Willis Jonathan	Jas A Beaver trustee	6 26
415		Wister Casper	Smith Glover & Duncan	20 35
433	163	White James	A Pardee	20 78

FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.

100		Burchfield Wm.	Shoemaker Piano Co	2 15
10		Hicks Abram	Daniel Bates	35
25		Miles Samuel	Moses Thompson	1 08
90		Shannon Jno	Jno Shannon	5 25
25		Thompson Moses	Moses Thompson	2 15
10		Unknown	Sample Hairs	86
Lot		Unknown	"	1 93

GREGG TOWNSHIP.

380		Hubby Bernard	Mary Frank	12
29		Unknown	Wm B Shaffer	18
52		Unknown	Andrew Ocker	1 16

HAINES TOWNSHIP.

87		Barron Jno	A Pardee	1 64
140		Harrison Wm	Jno Sheets	1 40
228	150	Mosby Wm	C M Bower	2 14
200		Parker Wm	A Pardee	2 00
179	70	Stover and Wolf	L E Stover	4 80
400		Snyder Simon	H F Mohn	7 50
200		Snyder Catharine	"	3 75
88		Tidd Wm	A Pardee	1 00

HALF MOON TOWNSHIP.

33		Bates Daniel	Mrs Frances Knoch	87
50		Beck Jacob	W C Heinle	1 33
21		Curtin Roland & Son	Jno I Thompson	2 81
85		Elder Abram	Daniel Bates	11 29
120		Lamborn Josiah	F P Blair	12 99
70		Pyle Jacob	Daniel Bates	9 28
28		P le David	"	2 97
117		Thompson Jno	Jno I Thompson	19 23

HARRIS TOWNSHIP.

50		Bell John	Meck & Naugle	1 03
360		Conley Adam	"	5 54
133		Fox Geo	Spangler and Smith	3 08
122		Henry Stophel	Meck & Naugle	1 89
185		Henry Stophel	Beecher & Sober	3 88
400		Harrison Wm	Mary M Frank	5 66
82		Irvin Jno	Meck & Naugle	2 05
50		Irvin Jno	Mary M Frank	2 05
400		Johnson Thos	Meck & Naugle	8 21
402	80	M'Cormick El'an'r	"	6 15
404		Patterson Robt	W C Heinle	4 10
88		Reynolds Jno	Beecher & Sober	1 86
278		Reynolds Jno	"	5 85
152		Sankey Thos	Meck & Naugle	2 33
438		Steele James	"	6 77
438		Steele Allen	"	6 77
438		Steele John	"	6 77
438		Sample Robt	"	6 77
331		Wilson David	"	5 13
147		Wilson Wm	"	2 26
129		Wilson Peter	"	2 05
438		Williams Edward	"	6 77
279		Work David	"	4 31
314		Work Joseph	"	4 85

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

217		Bonham Sarah	David M Torrey	5 28
217		Bonham Sarah	"	5 28
140		Jostlin H A	Mrs E F Rothrock	1 84
130		Lingle J J	Wheeler & Kenney	4 63

HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

231		Moore	W C Heinle	4 63

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

406	120	Benham Ebenezr.	Thos B Harned	16 24
81	92	Carr Geo	Mrs. Geo. Williams	3 23
305	120	Dunwoody John	Thos B Harned	12 22
8		Daniel David	Albert Cattle	30
166		Hayes Robt & Jas. D	and J Bechdel	19 90
398	80	Irvin Robt	Thos B Harned	15 90
125		Jackson Jerem'h	Isaac L Bloomer	2 76
409		Leech Matthew	Sam'l Hall's Est	8 80
406	102	Stevenson Peter	Thos B Harned	16 24

MARION TOWNSHIP.

50		Allison Wm	C T Yearick	1 87
197		Harris A. D	Mary M Frank	4 01
17		Lewis Thomas	Elias Zimmerman	1 83
41		Lingle J. J	J D Shugert	61
31		McKinney Wm	J H Long	6 41
80		Young Robert	Jno P Harris	72

MILES TOWNSHIP.

430		Brady Robt	A Pardee	1 84
410		Brady Hannah	"	1 75
255		Brady Jane	"	1 28
200		Brady John	"	85
440		Brady Wm. P	Mrs. Nathan Haugh.	4 08
273		Barton Wm	"	1 70
149		Boyd Wm	Wm Bletz	1 70
17		Boyd Wm	"	28
12		Boyd Wm	"	21
200		Brady John	Theo Vail	3 40
200		Brady Wm. P	Harry Keller	4 26
403		Caruthers Jas	Mrs N Haugh	3 40
200		Deering Christ'r	N H Gruber	3 40
429		Gray Robert	A Pardee	1 84
476		Grant Thomas	"	2 04
194	42	Gratz S	N H Gruber	85
450		Hunter Alex	A Pardee	1 96
100		Haines Josiah	Nathan Haugh	86
100		Hepburn Jas	Frank Haugh	1 30
250		Jackson Jerem'h	A Pardee	1 07
320		Kitts Geo	W C Heinle	5 10
300		Levy Aaron	A Pardee	1 28
17		Latdimore Robt	Harry Keller	28
410		Miles Thomas	"	5 10
26		Parker Wm	Solomon S Peck	28
27		Parker Wm	Philip Walker	21
207		Seigfried Jacob	B v Campbell	1 76
409		Sigfried Daniel	Harry Keller	5 10
125		Steadman Wm	A Pardee	65
200		Smith Thos	"	85
277		Swineford Peter	N Haugh and wife	3 00
100		Scott Abram	A Pardee	43
50		Scott Samuel	"	22
150		Scott Abrahsm	"	65
90		Scott Samuel	"	43
130		Taggart Robt	"	65
29		Unknown	Wm B Shaffer	14

PATTON TOWNSHIP.

148		Burton Robt	M Thompson	29 63
30		Burton Robt	Mrs Sarah I Christ	6 60
148		Diehl Adam	Annie E Thompson	17 76
150		Diehl John	Eliz'bth T Hamilt'n	18 60
70		Diehl Adam	Sarah Christ	4 00
63		Diehl Thomas	Annie E Thompson	7 20
53		Diehl Nicholas Sr	Jas I Thompson	6 00
120		Diehl Nicholas Sr	Wm Thompson Jr.	14 40
108		Diehl Nicholas	Jno I Thompson	1 20
30		Diehl Nicholas Jr.	Jas I Thompson	3 60
90		Diehl Nicholas Jr.	Wm Thompson Jr.	10 80
65		Diehl Nicholas Jr.	Jno I Thompson Jr.	3 92
150		Diehl Nicholas Jr.	Sarah Christ	30 00
130		Ellis Wm	M Thompson	26 00
65		Gover Robt	"	13 01
85		Kline Jno	Jas I Thompson	5 12
160		McKean Robt	M Thompson	31 00
40		McKean Robt	Elizabeth Hamilton.	4 80
51		Newport James	M Thompson	5 14
211		O'Brian John	"	32 21
165		White John	"	33 01
121	53	West Thomas	"	24 20
55		Wilson Wm	"	5 54

PENN TOWNSHIP.

100		Cook Wm	J C McEntire	1 85
200		McCalley Wm	J F Torbert	4 63
300		Montgomery Wm.	"	6 95
276		Montgom'ry Danl.	"	6 40
⅛ of 170		Swinford Peter	Geo Robertson	1 85

POTTER TOWNSHIP

60	100	Felmalee Moses	Darlington Kulp	75

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

140		Allison Andrew	Jas A Beaver	27 72
265		Allison A & Jno Lilly	Jas A Beaver	52 48
40	10	Atherton Rich'rd	J Pemberton Ellis	13 20
52		Bannon Joseph	Chaney & Thompson	3 40
433	153	Brickley Daniel	Passmore & Lighten	42 90
776		Copenhaver & Whitcomb	Daniel Straw	51 22
250		Copenhaver John	W C Heinle	8 26
400		Copenhaver John	David M Torrey	6 60
433		Dentler Wm	G. F. Hoop	42 90
122		Eberman Philip	W H McCausland	12 08
433	163	Ehler Daniel	Farmers & Mech Nat'l Bank	42 87
30		Eberman John	W H McCausland	1 98
433	156	Fitzgerald Daniel	Farmers & Mech Nat'l Bank	42 87
433	153	Fink Jno	Mary I Ardell	21 52
50		Groe Elizabeth	Lavina Schoonover	3 30
121	152	Groe & McKean	"	7 98
433	153	Greaves Thos	G W Ford's Est	21 41
216	156	Grant Thos	W H Blair att'y	21 38
433	153	Gray Wm	E H Jackson	42 82
434		Grant Thos	Rensaeller Sims	28 64
300		Graff Mathias	W G Morrison	19 80
433	163	Hopkins John	Passmore, Bryson & Hartle	42 87
216	156	Hamilton Thos	W H Blair att'y	21 52
12		Haines Reuben	Levi Reese	80
396		Jordon Benjamin	W C Heinle	26 14
100		King Robert	Robert F Hunter	6 60
433	153	Lee John	W C Heinle	28 58
433	153	Lenhore Christian	Mary I Ardell	21 52
434		Lucas Chas	E H Jackson	42 96
433	153	Lewis David	"	28 58
433	153	Lowden Richard	F & M Nat'l Bank	42 87
120	80	Libby John	W C Heinle	7 92
433	153	Malone Richd	W J Jackson	19 80
433	153	Meyers Jacob	Jno H Orvis Est	85 74
100		McCord J R & H Campbell	J R McCord & H Campbell	6 60
433	153	Malone Rich'd	W C Heinle	17 16
433		Metzgar Jacob	W H McCausland	85 74
433	153	McCommon Jno	David M Torrey	14 29
270		McEntire Hugh	Harry Keller	17 82
433	153	Pinkerton Henry	F & M Nat'l Bank	42 87
430	9	Ramsey Jas	Mrs J B Long & J Q Miles	13 29
31-36 of 405	47	Rush Jacob	A Y Cassanova et al	230 18
	38	Robison Wm H	Lavina Schoonover	2 64
	36	Robison Wm H	"	2 64
433	153	Spear Robert	Mary I Ardell	21 52
433	153	Siddens Eleanor	E H Jackson	27 58
433	153	Shaffner Casper	Mary I Ardell	21 52
214		Stout Jacob	W H McCausland	42 28
433	153	Smith Mary	C M Bower	8 58
434	153	Spear John	W C Heinle	14 32
433	153	Toner James	M Rosenbaum	28 64
196		Vandyke Henry	Eve Sharer	6 60
193		Witmer Henry	Edward French	12 74
31-36 of 122	44	Weidman Jno	A Y Cassanova et al	69 23
31-36 of 402	116	Weidman Jac	"	228 46
433	153	Welsh Joseph	Jno M Dale	28 58
¾ of 325		Wilson John	Passmore & Leighten	32 27
108		Wilson John	Jas Passmore	10 09
306	100	Wilson Wm	W H McCausland	100 98
433	153	Wetzler Jacob	W C Heinle	14 32

SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.

300		Devling Joseph	Lehigh V Coal Co	8 10
4-5 of 433	163	Fisher Sam'l W	Jas A Beaver, tr'stee	42 12
4-5 of 433	163	Fisher Jas C	"	42 12
433	153	Greaves Thos	Geo W Fords Est	11 71
¼ of 400		Holt Edgar	J H Holt	6 76
¼ of 400		Holt Edgar	J Z Long	6 76
¼ of 400		Holt Edgar	C M Bower	13 50
162		Jones Richard	W C Heinle	8 76
353		Liggett John	Lehigh Val Coal Co	9 53
400		Long J Z	"	8 10
200		Long J Z	"	5 40
400		Martin Alex	Wm A Cahall	10 80
40		Mitchell Wm P	W C Heinle	2 16
216		Parker Jeremiah	Samuel Hall Est	7 29
433	153	Speer Margaret	W C Heinle	23 42
260		Tompkins Jas	Pat Ward Jr	14 04
162		Tompkins Jos	Hugh Ward	19 64
347	32	Waln Phoeb	Jas A Beaver tr'stee	42 12
277	36	Wharton Mary M	Samuel Hall Est	9 35

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

100		Cowher James	C T Fryberger	10 20
81		Downing Joseph	Samuel Lewis	12 41
350		Lamb John	S D Shugert	25 50
433	163	McCommon Thos	W C Heinle	22 10
72		Merryman Thos	Wm Miller	3 68
100		Moore James	W C Heinle	5 10
60		Noris Marion	Mary E Morrison	6 50
33	131	Ridgway, Budd & Co., No. 12	Dennis Reese	2 50
438		Thomas John W	C B Thomas	11 06
100		Wilson Wm	W C Heinle	5 10

UNION TOWNSHIP.

40		Davis Bover	Rich'd Downing	1 88
200		Kuhn P R	W C Heinle	9 40
47		Unknown	Thomas Harrison	5 42

WALKER TOWNSHIP.

94	98	Daugherty Marg't	W C Heinle	2 30
199	159	Evans Jesse	Henry Brown	4 38
250		Erskine John	Linsey Mahaffey	17 94
31	129	Gilbert Wm	M Thompson	70
90		Gilbert Wm	Henry Brown	2 30
68		Hahn Peter	"	1 74
151		Hahn Peter	"	3 68
560		McEwen Mary	W A Cahall	3 45
50		McKee Samuel	B F Shaffer	29
10	38	McCalmont Thos	Thos Kain	46
92		Parker Jeremiah	B F Shaffer	58
91		Parker Rich'd	"	52
50		Piles Benj & Co	J S McCormick	98
200		Parker Richard	W C Heinle	3 46
74	76	Rohrer Christian	J H Long	11 40
3	114	Unknown	Henry Brown	14
192		Worden Jeremiah	B F Shaffer	1 17
4	22	Wickersh'm Am's	Moses Thompson	10
88		Wickersh'm Am's	Henry Brown	2 02
239	51	Wickersh'm Am's	"	5 52

WORTH TOWNSHIP.

33		Clymer Henry	John I Thompson	4 36
300		Hawthorne Thos	"	10 60
223		Hawthorne Jas	John Q Miles	4 00
226		Kuhn Michael	L S Hoops	6 22
180		Kuhn Joseph	"	4 95
103	83	Kuhn Abram	"	2 84
217	150	Kuhn Geo	"	6 79
390	50	Kuhn Mathias	"	10 73
345		Kuhn John	Jno I Thompson	45 68
250		Lawman Geo	"	34 46
330		Mayland Jasper	"	11 34
274		Miles Samuel	"	43 75
86		Ross John	"	13 68
79		Swanswick John	"	12 56
6		Singer John	"	1 28
88		Shippen Wm Jr	"	11 66
5		Unknown	S R Pringle	70
½		Unknown	S R Pringle & W G Morrison	22
100		Unknown	W Laird	3 48
¼		Unknown	W G Morrison	28
137		Wister Daniel	Jno I Thompson	29 04
30		Wister Wm	"	4 78

ALSO.

All of the following tracts or lots of land returned by the tax collectors of the following districts, respectively, for the years of 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, to the Commissioners of Centre county, for non payment of taxes, according to the provisions of the several Acts of Assembly relative to the sale of seated lands for taxes.

SEATED LANDS.

Description	Owners	Taxes

BELLEFONTE BORO.

Lot,	Patrick Dugan	1 30
Lot,	Michael McGillam	7 80
YMCA blg,	Harriet Pifer	8 10

HOWARD BORO.

2-5 a,	Henry Rothrock Est	16 40
8 acres,	Hannah Gallahger	16 69
¼ acres,	C C Cooke	3 55
¼ acre,	C C Cooke	12 57

MILESBURG BORO.

Lot,	Wm Baird Est	1 60
Lot,	John G Hall	9 55
Lot,	H Levy	9 55
H & L,	Joseph Adams	2 10
"	Mrs Bella Jones	3 00
"	Sarah J Shope Est	10 83
19 acres	Joseph Green Est	47 52
axefact'ry,	"	17 20
2 lots,	"	2 40
L & mill house	"	6 52
Lot.	Mrs Eliza Magee	3 27
2 lots,	Mary McCollum	4 26
H & L,	Daniel P Shope	13 00
"	Mrs J Liggett Est	17 40

MILLHEIM BORO.

¼ acres,	Nicholas Barnhart	11 26
"	Elmira Decker	14 70
"	Julia Royer	1 88
"	Matilda Stover	1 88
"	Eliz'b'th Klinefelter	4 68
"	Abraham King	5 90
"		2 70
"	Robert Kreamer	2 61
¼ acre.	Millheim Hosiery Co	33 90
9½ acres.	Millheim Hosiery Co J H Reifsnyder trus.	14 25
¾ acre,	H W Bollinger	3 13
¼ acre,	Harvey Swartz	2 50
½ acre,	Elizabeth Zellers	63

PHILIPSBURG BORO.

Lot,	Brrney Mendleman	7 10
Lot,	Charles Hoover	2 42
H & L,	Jos Hall	3 70
"	Alton Nelson	13 39
"	Mrs Jessie Nichols	13 00
Lot,	Mrs Jacob Jacobs	1 40
H & L,	J H Munson	43 68
"	Frank Nelson	6 72
Lots,	Austin Atherton	1 20

SOUTH PHILIPSBURG BORO.

11 acres,	D W Holt	47 20
H & L,	Wm Bryson	8 40
Lot,	Mrs Levi Benhoof	3 77
Lot,	George Sense	4 16
Lot,	Mrs Jared Waple	1 54
Lot,	Mrs Frances Waple	2 05
Lot,	Mrs Geo Foutz	1 84
2 lots,	J L Hughes	3 10
H & L,	Lizzie Hall	4 20
"	Silas Reese	7 75
1 lot,	"	2 84

UNIONVILLE BORO.

1-5 acre,	Esther Hoover	9 60
1-6 acre,	Catherine Wollaslagle	3 20
1-5 acre,	Jemima Bush	4 88
½ acre,	Benjamin Rich	23 48

BENNER TOWNSHIP.

H & L,	Wesley Lambert Est	1 27
L,	Buck & Brockerhoff.	3 50

BOGGS TOWNSHIP.

2-5 acres,	Stanley & Julia Watson	23 48
6 acres,	Frank Wallace	9 05
Lot,	James Teller	7 76
8 acres,	Wm Stanley	5 13
Lot,	W Wyland & Henry Musser	7 50
15 acres,	Catherine Deeters	4 55
1 acre,	Wm Butler	94
H & L,	Mrs Barbara Smith	2 85
"	Jno or Mth Osewalt.	3 87
"	Annie Campbell	9 37
4 lots and pl'n'g mill,	Mary Campbell	7 81
23 acres,	Mary E. Baney	5 63
100 acres,	Jos Green's Est	22 15
"		15 25
Lot,	Catherine Mulhollan	1 89
H & L,	Jane B Wood's Est	1 42
2 acres,	Somer's Est	34
Lot,	David Swyer's Est	85
25 acres,	John Nyman	6 45

BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

100 acres,	Alex Solt	2 85

FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.

137 acres,	Walter E Meek	16 84
100 acres,	Moses Thomps'n h'rs	3 25
H & L,	Mrs Emma Smith	1 46
"	Mrs John Shadman	1 74

GREGG TOWNSHIP.

Lot,	Sarah Foster Est	07
31 acres,	Wm Grove Est	19
Lot,	John Minnich Est	85
50 acres,	John Kibe	82
9 acres,	Christian Houtz Est	1 61
11 acres,	M Brown Est	34

HAINES TOWNSHIP.

580 acres,	Philip Billmyer Est	4 31
50 acres,	Sam'l Albright Est	1 29
60 acres,	William E smith	1 53
89 acres,	Huyett & Co	2 49

HARRIS TOWNSHIP.

25 acres,	William Thomas	1 80

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

24 acres,	J F Montgomery & Bros	36 34
3 acres,	J W Gephart trus	189 80
8 acres,	J H Anderson	4 20
140 acres,	T J Moore	16 24
3 acres,	Mrs Nancy Maize	1 02
2 acres,	Sarah L Smith	68
1 acre,	Mary Chapman	86
¼ acre,	Geo Wanlz	2 24
4½ acres,	Robert Watkins	2 73
5 acres,	Harvey Watkins	2 66
3 acres,	Jonathan Walker	1 95
68 acres,	S M Watkins	7 42
20 acres, 1 acre,	Sarah Daughenb'gh. Curtin & Co or Miss L Sanders	8 43
2 acres,	J H Bathurst	3 38
¼ acre,	Jane Packer	5 24

HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

100 acres,	Aaron Eliot	18 90
194 acres,	Jno Kline's heirs	4 95
25 acres,	Geo Gates	1 80
140 acres,	"	9 00
228 acres,	Samuel Steel	40 05
229 acres,	Jos F Williams Est	29 40
25 acres,	Rachael Kinney	2 55
433 acres,	Austin Swisher	30 92
109 acres,	Robert Merrit	10 00
30 acres,	Alexander Dillen	4 80
1 acre,	Elizabeth Fry	1 20
100 acres,	Samuel Gingery	4 80
48 acres,	Fremont Hartsock	5 72
30 acres,	W A Hartsock	2 88
H & L,	Harriet McGinley	3 20

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

¼ acre,	Cline Quigley's Est	2 38
8 acres,	"	1 65
¼ acre,	Roland Wantz	42
1¼ acres,	Balser Weber	2 10
1 acre,	Mrs Jas McCloskey	5 25
¼ acre,	R Lucas Est	35

MARION TOWNSHIP.

4 acres,	Hannah Hoy	1 33
29 acres,	R B Loder	6 35
28 acres,	Jonathan Tressler	9 38

MILES TOWNSHIP.

4 acres,	John Hartzel Est	63
4 acres,	Daniel Conser Est	65
¾ acre,	Daniel Simon	1 79
50 acres,	J K Reish	95

PENN TOWNSHIP.

166 acres,	Isaac & Mary Buffington	21 82
67 acres,	George E Royer	4 40

POTTER TOWNSHIP.

39 acres,	Thomas & Catherine Toot	98
1 acre,	Mary Adams	2 38
43 acres,	Culp and Son	1 91
90 acres,	Abram Holderman	5 39

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

Club House	Mountain Brach Rod and Gun Club	2 29
420 acres,	J Pimberton Ellis	378 00
Lot,	Byer and Guyer	56
Lot,	W F Davis	8 80
Lot,	Adam Hoy	56
Lot,	Mrs Annie Johns'n	1 10
Lot,	James Kenna	56
Lot,	Joseph Naylor	56

SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.

H & L,	Henry Williams	3 15

SPRING TOWNSHIP.

½ acre,	Henry Haught	5 32
10 acres,	Curtin and Co	81 25
50 acres,	"	1 87
50 acres,	"	1 87
H & L,	W V Emery	12 00
"	"	12 09
"	Dr R L Dartt	2 60
"	"	3 25
"	"	3 25
"	"	2 25
"	Mrs J A Walker	5 20
"

CUBAN FACTS IN BRIEF.

Interesting Items About the Pearl of the Antilles.

HER PEOPLE AND HER PRODUCTS.

All About the Principal Cities, the Rainy Season, the Deadly Machete, the Yellow Fever, the Revolutionists and Their Great Struggle For Liberty.

Cuba from east to west is 760 miles long. Its width varies from 20 to 135 miles. The island, with its dependencies, contains 47,278 square miles. The entire coast line is 2,200 miles in extent.

The Cubans are the planters of the island. The Spaniards, usually government officials or traders, live in the cities. In the interior all Spaniards are known as Catalans.

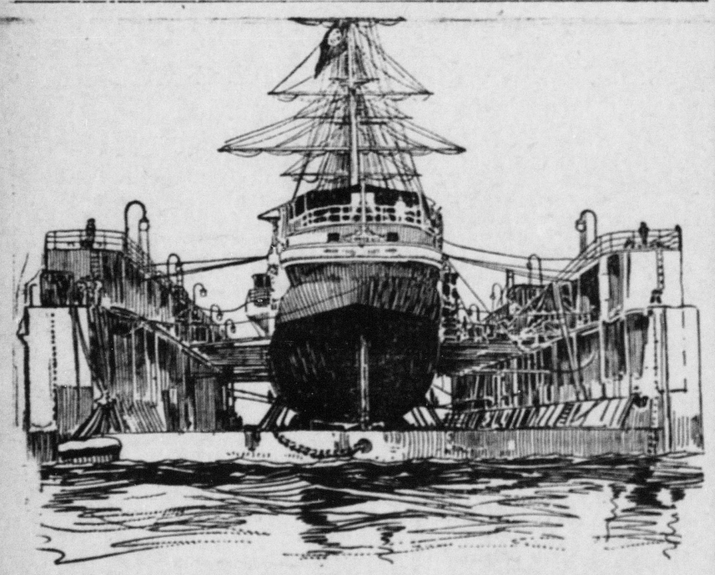
The rainy season in Cuba begins in May or June and ends in November. The most rain falls in September and October. The average number of rainy days in a year is 102.

Though tropical, the Cuban climate is an equable one. The thermometer never rises so high as it sometimes does in New York, and sunstrokes are unknown.

Mountain chains extend from east to west throughout the whole length of the island. Between the mountains and the coast low tracts usually intervene which in wet weather are overflowed and are almost impassable.

Cuba has 260 rivers, all small. In the low coast lands both north and south are extensive swamps.

Yellow fever prevails each year in the seaport cities of Cuba, beginning toward the end of June and disappearing in September. Foreigners only are attacked by the disease.



HAVANA'S FLOATING DOCK AND THE ALFONSO XII.

[Uncle Sam needs Havana's great floating drydock and will doubtless get it. The dock was built in England and towed to Cuba. The cut shows the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII in the dock.]

Havana harbor, one of the finest in the world, is entered from the northwest by a channel which is narrow for three-eighths of a mile and then opens into a magnificent bay.

For Havana to surrender before a hostile force is not a new experience in its history. In the first century of its existence it was repeatedly sacked by pirates and buccaneers, and in 1762 an English squadron under Admiral Pocock bombarded the city and compelled it to capitulate.

The revolutionary government of Cuba was organized at Camaguey on Sept. 19, 1895, when a president and vice president were elected and a cabinet formed.

The general in chief of the revolutionary army in the field is Maximo Gomez. The lieutenant general is Calixto Garcia.

The headquarters of the Cuban junta in New York are at No. 56 New street, Manhattan borough.

Cuba contains many mineral springs which are famed for their valuable healing properties.

Despite its tropical situation the city of Havana is a comfortable place even for summer living. The houses and dress of the people are adapted to secure coolness, and the sea breeze by day and the land breeze by night gratefully temper the heat.

Cuba has not been generally known as an iron producing country, yet in several years before the outbreak of her present civil war 500,000 tons of iron ore and 40,000 tons of manganese, amounting to $3,000,000 in value, were annually produced for export at the Santiago de Cuba mines at the eastern end of the island.

There are more than 200 excellent ports in Cuba.

It is little wonder that the Cuban patriot handles the machete well, as he is trained to its use from his earliest boyhood. To the countryman it is ax, jackknife, reaper, cleaver—in short, it fulfills every purpose, great and small, for which a cutting tool is required. In his private quarrels he uses it with deadly effect, and face to face with the Spanish enemy he feels that in his machete he has a weapon which he knows and which will not fail him.

The boxes in which the Cuban cigar manufacturers pack their fragrant wares are made from native cedar cut on the mountain slopes.

Havana, Matanzas, Santiago—these are the three principal cities of Cuba in the order of their size and commercial importance. The exports of Santiago, the least of the three, amount in times of peace to $8,000,000 annually.

In the western part of the island is raised the celebrated Vuelta Abago tobacco, which has no equal in the world.

THE NAVAL RESERVES.

No Lubbers They, but Seamen Bold, Quick to Jump at Duty's Call.

The readiness, good discipline and seamanship of the New York naval militia were well illustrated in the promptness with which a detachment of 80 men went to Philadelphia, manned the monitor Nahant and brought her to New York for the defense of the harbor. These qualities were again illustrated when the call was made for a ship's company for the auxiliary cruiser Yankee. The entire contingent, from first lieutenant to landsman, embracing 195 men, was at once supplied from the New York reserve.

The Louisiana naval reserve has furnished a crew of nine officers and 95 men for the monitor Passaic, which is to defend the harbor of Port Royal, S. C. The reserve has been called on to supply 1,100 men for manning the 32 gunboats, patrol boats and torpedo boats employed in the gulf service, and it announces that it will be able to meet the requisition.

The first attempt made in the United States to establish a naval reserve was in 1850, when President Fillmore drafted a bill providing for a reserve of 50,000 men. Nothing came of the measure.

As early as 1885 every country in Europe had a naval reserve. England then had its royal naval reserve of 20,000 officers and men and its royal naval artillery volunteers of over 2,000 officers and men.

It was through the efforts of Lieutenant J. C. Soley, a retired officer of the United States navy, that the naval reserve was first established in the United States. Under authority of the Massachusetts legislature he organized a naval battalion in 1890. New York was the next state to organize a naval reserve.

There are naval reserve organizations in 16 states, with a membership of nearly 5,000 men, which could readily be increased to 20,000.

The trained naval reserve man is a mighty valuable recruit in these days. He is no landlubber, but has had practical experience on the government ships assigned for the use of the naval militia. He understands elementary navigation, signal work in all its branches, artillery and infantry practice, the laying of submarine mines and the manning of tugs and torpedo boats for coast defense.

The naval reserve is demonstrating that it is practically a second navy. The drilling, practice and patient learning the ropes during the past seven years are showing their good results in this time of need.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Strength and Equipment of the Soldiers of Our First Reserve.

There are 10,000,000 men liable to military service in the United States.

The actual strength of all the state soldiers composing the national guard previous to the recent call by the president for troops was 113,460 men and officers.

A special feature of the national guard of New York is the efficiency it has attained in the military signal and telegraph service. The signal corps attached to a brigade is furnished with all the improved United States army signal kits, field telegraph instruments, field telephones, flash lanterns and heliographs, engineering and electrical instruments.

The work of a signal corps in state camp includes besides signaling the study of engineering, including making road maps, field sketching and bridge and signal tower building.

The normal strength of the national guard in New York state is 13,285. The number of males in the state liable to military service is 942,750.

Next to New York, Pennsylvania is strongest in its national guard, with 8,547 men. Wyoming, with a roll of 345, has the smallest enlistment, while Nevada, with 346 men, goes it one better. Alaska and the Indian Territory have no organized militia.

There were warm welcomes in New York city for the up state militia as they passed through the town on their way to Hempstead. Crowds of people at the railway stations and on the streets cheered and waved their hats and shouted words of encouragement. As the men were ferried to Long Island City the whistle of every tug captain in sight saluted them vigorously.

A substantial, soldierly set are these men from up the state now quartered at Camp Black. There is lots of fight in them. Many of them saw active service at Buffalo in the big strike, where they learned to know what camp life really is and how to make the best of its hardships.

C. P. LONG,

PENNS VALLEY
BARGAIN STORE...

Spring Mills, = = Pa.

We Are On Deck!

With the largest and most complete stock of goods for the Spring and Summer that we ever received before. Every department in our large store has been filled up with all that is the latest, and we are positive that the new stock will please even more than ever. In our

Dry Goods and Clothing.

All the latest and most stylish fell to our lot in buying. New patterns and shades appeared this spring and our lines are made up entirely of such. The ladies will be pleased to find something up-to-date and stylish. Our Prints, Ginghams are exceptionally fine and we would ask that an inspection be made of them. Curtain Goods of every description. Our Dress Hats are the latest shapes, suitable for the seasons.

Window Shades.

We have received a full line of Window Shades, which are being offered at tempting figures. We have them from 10c. up on roll fixtures.

THE best way to reach the public is by advertising. We are here with our Spring advertisement to tell you that we are in business deeper than ever; that our stock is larger than ever; that our goods are better than ever, and that our prices are as low and lower than ever, notwithstanding the fact that manufactured leather goods are higher than ever and leather has advanced more than ever.

We are not advertising any catch goods. What we have in stock is good goods, and will be sold for just what they are in reality. It is customary to say in advertisements that "our prices are the lowest," and anything else that looks well on paper. We don't believe the public should be imposed upon even in advertisements. We have gained a reputation since we are in business that we are jealous of and propose sustaining that reputation so long as our sign announces our business. That reputation is fair and honorable dealing and prices that give us but a living profit—no more can be asked by any one. Our present stock consists of a complete line of all kinds of harness, both factory and handmade. Also, riding bridles and saddles. Collars, sweat pads, and flynets are the most sought after now. We have a full stock and can suit all in styles and quality. Trace chains, hames, halters, tie ropes and whips are always needed and a full line is always on hand. Besides a full supply of general saddlery hardware you will find horse brushes, curry combs, harness oil, axle grease, shoe soles, and anything else in our line.

Dr. Hess' Poultry Food, Dr. Hess' Panacea, and Dr. Hess' Instant Louse Killer are recommended from experience, as are also Dr. Scott's Hoof Paste and Family Remedies.

We are always ready to exchange our goods for any kinds of grain. We can sell you any kind of buggy and carriage you may want. The price depends only upon the quality. A good livery is attached to our business, which is conducted to the advantage of those who happen to need its services.

D. A. BOOZER,

Centre Hall, - - - - - Penna.

$5.00, $7.00 or $10.00

Buys of us a strictly All Wool Men's Suit of such quality and make as you will not find shown elsewhere for less than from Two to Five Dollars more money.

We are positively showing more good clothing than you will find in anyother two stores in Centre county. It will be to your advantage to examine this immense stock at once.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, Bellefonte.

You Need Not Lie!

About the size of the fish that got away if you get your - - -

Fishing Tackle

...FROM...

G. W. Bushman.

He is equipped with a full line, and the enthusiasts in this sport will find a complete assortment of Rods, Reels, Flies, Hooks, and Lines at low prices.

Split Bamboo Rods from $1.50 to $3.00.

Where the Farmer Wins.

Lewisburg Journal: During the past three weeks the Buffalo Milling company bought about 70,000 bushels of wheat from the farmers of Union county, the price ranging from $1 to $1.50. About 10,000 bushels have been bought the last three days at $1.50. The farmers all seemed anxious to dispose of their wheat and a correct account showed that 340 teams had unloaded at the mill in three days. The money thus put in circulation will benefit all classes and few will begrudge the farmers their good fortune.

Good News.

No other medicine was ever given such a test as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are being distributed Free of Charge to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and all throat and Lung diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them. For sale by G. H. Long, Spring Mills. Samples free. Large bottles 50c. and 25c.

Just Received--

A lot of Mouselines, Mercury Wings, Flowers, Hats, etc.

Now is your opportunity to take advantage of cheap millinery sales. As the season advances, we will sell goods at

Greatly Reduced Rates.

Our 30c. Taffetas are now selling at 20c, and other goods at proportionately low rates. Come and be convinced.

DINGES & CHRISTINE,

Centre Hall, - - Penna.

That Tells the Story

When they come with smiling faces, knowing that just what is needed can be found at our store.

TWO LARGE ROOMS
FULL OF FURNITURE.....

....Astonishing how low in price, and always gives satisfaction. Also a large stock of Wall Paper and Window Shades-- a fine line and cheap. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Call and see us.

J. S. Dauberman.

Union

STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa.

Adams & Youtz, Proprietors.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF,
Agent for Centre Hall.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

In pursuance of the several Acts of Assembly, 1881 and 1887, the Commissioners of Centre county will sell at public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1898,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following tracts of unseated land purchased by the County of Centre at Treasurer's sales, and which have remained unredeemed for a space of five years and upwards:

Acres.	Perches.	Warrantee.	Township.	Owner.	Taxes.
50		Moore, John	Benner	Unknown	$ 38 12
50		Coon, Andrew	"	Westers	38 12
50		Harris, J D	"	Unknown	38 12
50		Unknown	"	Wm Fishburn	27 62
100		Shugert, J D	"	J D Shugert	76 24
100		Unknown	"	Christian Dale	37 92
46		Unknown	Boggs	Jacob Leathers	61 52
50		Unknown	"	Jonathan Walker	63 92
433	163	Godfrey, Martha	"	J A Beaver, trustee	141 83
150		Lyne, Sarah	"	"	36 27
71	131	Gutlin, Roland	Curtin	"	19 84
294	31	Godfrey, Martha	"	"	75 35
122	31	Hepburn, Wm	Gregg	Mary M Frank	14 95
125		Unknown	Haines	D Hensel	24 00
75		Unknown	"	D Hensel	27 24
106		—— Lowery	"	D H Hastings	31 26
150		Unknown	"	D Hensel	16 84
125		Unknown	"	D Hensel	16 84
15		Thompson, Joseph	"	Unknown	62
18		Castonas, Thomas	"	Unknown	7 86
48		Beck, Daniel	Half Moon	Edward Brown	59 28
54		Shearer, Isaac	"	Mary Wilson	21 48
10		Irwin, Wilson	Harris	Meck & Nagle	8 12
150		Irwin, John	"	Mary M Frank	41 75
25		Graysburg, Jos	Howard	J W Morris	25 28
107	104	Brown, Samuel	"	Mary M Frank	115 96
415		Godfrey, Martha	"	J A Beaver Trustee	86 42
102		—— Williams	Huston	J C Nason	84 60
80		Smith, Robert	Liberty	J H Straw	16 62
80		Gorrell, Wm	"	C M Bower	40 27
309		Irwin, Robert	"	Samuel Christ	99 70
185		Jackson, Jeremiah	"	Samuel Christ	42 38
200		Krouse, Daniel	"	C M Bower	41 03
150		Lytle, Peter	"	Nicholas Mann	34 19
100		J & D Gussallus	"	Unknown	187 52
53		—— McCalmont	Marion	Geo Speering	68 76
6		Unknown	"	Henry Lair	14 76
18	120	Lamb, David	"	Elias Zimmerman	32 37
55	18	Shugert, J D	"	W H Blair	8 52
75		Toner, Thomas	Miles	Unknown	21 60
100		Unknown	"	C Long	20 20
44		Unknown	"	Henry Beck	18 12
250		Cooper, Wm	"	Sarah E Grenlinger	47 81
100		Cook, Wm	Penn	P Gray Meek	32 37
46		Unknown	"	Perry Gentzel & bro	93 12
400		Brady, Wm P	Potter	Mary M Frank	20 13
80		Unknown	Rush	W H Corkenville	149 84
50		Long, A B	"	A B Long	117 72
6		Unknown	"	J J Pie	24 12
6		Unknown	"	Mrs Nelson	12 12
21		Unknown	"	Adam Hoy	14 64
250		White & Parsons	"	W C Heinle	123 12
390	110	Arthur, Ann	"	W C Heinle	203 12
177	84	Phillips, Hardman	"	P Pemberton Ellis	237 07
153	153	Toner, James	"	W C Heinle	41 37
75		Unknown	Spring	Emeline Whitney	83 06
15		Kurtz, Jno L	"	C U Hoffer	6 27
14		Toole, Henry	"	C U Hoffer	27 87
100		Beck, Jacob	Taylor	E J Pruner	453 12
100		Bell, J C	"	J C Bell	240 72
100		Unknown	"	George Gowher	183 12
30		Beckwith, Clement	"	C T Fryberger	74 76
35		Beckwith, Clement	"	S H Pound	68 76
48		Fox, James	"	John T Fowler	65 16
101		McEwen, Thomas	"	F Clark	69 72
25		Lowden, Chas	"	Pittsbg Safe Dep Co.	16 62
15		Merryman, Thos	"	Thos Merryman	8 52
128		Thomas, Jno W	"	A A Dale	34 62
100		Thomas, Jno W	"	A A Dale	25 62
119		Thomas Jno W	"	A A Dale	32 37
76		Anshultz, Geo	"	A A Dale	37 39
216	156	McEwen, Polly	"	W H Steigerwalt	114 01
250		Deal, Ann	Union	Unknown	396 00
100		Blake, Jane	"	Ed Brown	280 80
383		Unknown	"	P B Crider & Son	661 12
100		Phipps, Samuel	"	W H Blair	25 62
150		Brown, Wm	"	P B Crider & Son	84 71
117		Boyce, Davis	"	Frank McCoy	52 40
159	140	Mann, Harvey	"	P B Crider & Son	64 26
433	163	Wister, Wm	"	P B Crider & Son	166 10
22	47	Hahn, Ebenezer	Walker	Cyrus Gordon	6 27
250		Gray, J B	Worth	J H Orvis	99 12

Attest:

N. E. ROBB, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, Bellefonte, Pa.
April 11th, 1898.

M. F. RIDDLE,
THOS. W. FISHER,
DANIEL HECKMAN,
County Commissioners.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Mr. Michael Shires, the energetic insurance agent of Spring Mills, was in town yesterday.

——Mrs. James Stewart, of New Bloomfield, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Deininger.

——Mrs. George Stover, of Aaronsburg, and Mrs. L. Stover, of Millheim, were guests at the home of D. K. Geiss on Monday.

——Willis P. Breon, one of our nearby farmers, gave our sanctum a call and before leaving had his label put into the honored roll of '99.

——A. C. Thompson, of Snow Shoe, was here in the vicinity last week, looking over the Democratic field. He is hustling after the nomination for assembly.

——Postmaster Brisbin went to Wilkesbarre Tuesday morning to attend the sessions of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows. He is the district deputy.

——Daniel Ripka, one of our old and esteemed Gregg township patrons, was a caller and had his label set in advance; he informs us that grain, grass and fruit crops are most promising.

——A. A. Pletcher, of Walker township, favored us with a call, being in these parts, looking up Democrats in support of his candidacy for prothonotary. He possesses the requisite qualifications and is a sterling Democrat.

——Ex-commissioner Henry Dunkle, an esteemed subscriber of the Reporter, favored our sanctum with a call, and had his label set in advance; he reports crops good in Nittany valley. Mr. Dunkle is a delegate to the Reformed classis.

Food for the Philippine's Men.—A Million Pounds of Canned Beef.

Chicago bacon and Chicago roast beef will strengthen the army of invasion in the Philippine Islands. Major Smith, the commissary at Chicago, received an order to forward at once 500,000 pounds of canned roast beef and 225,000 pounds of bacon to San Francisco, where the outfitting of the Pacific forces is taking place. With the order to ship the department directed Major Smith to buy 1,000,000 pounds of canned roast beef. The purchase was made within an hour, the beef being supplied by the Hammond Packing Company, and others.

The price paid was 14 cents a pound, for the beef. The bacon at an average price of 7 cents a pound. The purchase practically exhausted the canned roast beef on the Chicago market.

REBERSBURG.

Our Scribe Furnishes Us With the News from that Section.

Cyrus Earhard is seriously ill at this writing.

Wm. Bierly one of our old citizens is sick.

Frank Shultz, a farmer near Rebersburg has several sick horses.

Stewart Weber and wife, of Woodward, spent Sunday with her parents.

Ed. Kerlin Spent Saturday and Sunday in our burg; there must be some attraction.

A. L. Nearhood's hotel is doing quite a big business; they have a great many traveling people.

Scott Kerstetter is very ill at present, his mind is wandering. We hope for his improvement.

Rebersburg was very lively on Saturday; quite a number of wheelers were in town. About twenty-eight from Spring Mills and quite a nice little crowd from Millheim. A large crowd was here to witness the raising of the flag; speeches were made by Revs. Muma, Stover, George, and Prof. Gramley; dialogue by Misses Alma Gramley, Lula Earhart, Vera Morris, Lottie Malory. The flag was carried to the school lot by Misses Bird Stoner, Grace Miller, Nettie Stover, Rose Corman, Rilla Morris, Sallie Meyer; music by the drum corps; it was all well performed.

LINDEN HALL

Interesting Items as Gathered by Our Correspondent.

Our supervisors moved the stone crusher to the other end of the township on Saturday.

Mrs. Daniel Hess left on Tuesday for Chicago and the west; she expects to go to San Francisco before returning.

Mrs. Wm. Bradford and daughter were visiting with friends here.

Fenly Stover, of Centre Hill, was visiting at Irvin Burris.

Michael Segner and wife were visiting at the home of H. Zeigler.

"I would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for its weight in gold," writes D. J. Jones, of Holland, Va. "My wife was troubled with a cough for nearly two years. I tried various patent remedies, besides numerous prescriptions from physicians, all of which did no good. I was at last persuaded to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which promptly relieved the cough. The second bottle effected a complete cure." The 25 and 50 cent bottles are for sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring mills.

COBURN.

A Bright and Interesting Letter With Much News.

Bishop Dubbs, of the U. Ev. church, will preach at Millheim in the U. Ev. church on Sunday forenoon.

On Monday morning there were no less than three real, live candidates for one office at the station at one time.

A Mr. Henderson, of Mifflinburg, has rented the blacksmith shop at this place, and opened business on Tuesday.

Samuel Ard, we are glad to state has so far recovered from his recent illness that he is again able to come down town.

Merchant Reuben Boyer, of Colyer, called upon some of his friends at this place on Monday and Tuesday. Come again.

Adam Maize and family, of Aaronsburg, were visiting at the lady's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bowersox, on Sunday.

Rev. Wolf will hold communion services in the Lutheran church at this place on next Sunday forenoon at ten o'clock.

A. C. Thompson, candidate for the Legislature, was looking up his Democratic friends in this section last week.

Mrs. W. H. Meyer and daughter Virnie, of Centre Hall, are visiting friends at this place at present. They are always welcome visitors.

Everybody here is anxiously waiting to hear that Sampson and Schley have met the Cape Verd squadron and dispatched it a la Dewey.

Jacob Witmyer and a crew of men have gone to Culp's lumber job in Union county. Mr. Witmyer has about thirty men in his employ.

Merchant W. C. Krader is very happy since the arrival of that young daughter at his house, which event took place on Sunday.

Quite a number of our people took in the show last Tuesday, at Bellefonte; those who went on their bikes did not return till late at night.

The school flag has at last been flung to the breeze, and now let every one give a mite towards procuring a large flag to suspend over the diamond.

Mr. Whitman, of Hublersburg, came over on Saturday to visit his son, who is sick with typhoid fever at the home of his father-in-law, Ephriam Bartholomew.

Mrs. Lucy Vonada and Mrs. George Kauffman, of Zion, and Mrs. Caroline Garthoff, of this place, all three sisters, went to Laurelton on Monday to visit friends; they will remain in Union county several days.

The *Sunday Press* now regularly reaches this place on Sunday about three o'clock in the afternoon. It is brought from Lewisburg by private conveyance; it will continue to reach this place so long as the war excitement keeps up.

One of our stage drivers had a very funny experience with his hat one day recently. The story goes that, at Frogtown the wind blew his hat off into the road, and that he did not discover that his hat was off his head until he had nearly reached his home, after driving a distance of about seven miles.

A. J. Campbell came home on Saturday to pay his family a visit. On Monday evening he took his son Walter, a bright young lad seven years of age, to Philadelphia to be treated in one of the hospitals, for hip disease. We hope the little lad may soon return, entirely cured of his malady.

J. B. Rishel on Monday while unloading lumber upon a scaffold at this place, had the misfortune to fall off the scaffold and break his right arm. Dr. Musser was telephoned for, and he came and set the broken member, and now "Yuny" carries his arm in a sling much to his discomfort.

Rev George Bosley, a colored minister of Washington, D. C., preached in the Lutheran church on Sunday evening to a large audience. On Monday evening he had announced to lecture on the origin of the African race, and their spiritual development, and his escape from slavery, but for some reason only a few came out to hear the reverend colored gentleman.

Luther, son of T. W. and Rachel Hosterman, of this place, died on Monday morning, May 16, near Rebersburg after suffering from that dread disease consumption for a period of several months. In the spring of 1897 he moved with his family on the farm belonging to D. D. Royer, one mile east of Rebersburg, where he died. He leaves a wife and two small children, his parents, and a large family of brothers and sisters to mourn his early demise. He was aged about twenty-five years. His remains were brought to this place on Tuesday to the home of his parents, and on Wednesday they were taken to Woodward and interred in the Union cemetery. A little over a year ago, the family of T. W. Hosterman was visited, by the Death Angel, and their daughter Phoebe was taken to her reward, and now they have consigned to the earth all that was mortal of a son, in the prime of life. Truly they have the sympathy of the entire community in this their hour of great affliction.

SPRING MILLS.

A Young Married Man Who is Assuming a Double Role.

On Tuesday last the passenger train due here at 8 a. m. struck a cow belonging to Mrs. Kennelley, a venerable lady of our village, of course the railroad company will pay the damages.

Of course the war news has excited our community to fever heat—about like every other locality. Flags and the National colors are displayed everywhere. The large milling establishment of Allison Bros is very handsomely decorated, likewise all the stores, private residences, etc.

C. A. Moyer one of our merchants, is rapidly closing out his stock preparatory to moving to Snyder county his former residence. We are very sorry to lose Mr. Moyer, he has proven a good citizen, quite popular and is a very pleasant gentleman; it was always a pleasure to transact business with him.

Very few candidates have been in our village of late; what's the matter? Have they all struck snags, or has the war news confounded them; of course we know that political fences must be attended to just like other ordinary fences, and requires too, just about as much "whitewash," so their absence is somewhat remarkable, if not perplexing.

On Saturday evening last our popular landlord D. H. Ruhl and his guests about a dozen in number, were charmingly serenaded by the Spring Mills band. The band under the able leadership of Wm. Brown played the National airs in a very artistic manner, and rendered several other pieces of choice music very charmingly; of course they were applauded to the very echo.

C. P. Long the enterprising and popular merchant of our village, has just received in his large warerooms a perfect avalanche of spring and summer goods, choice and elegant fabrics all the latest styles are to be seen here in great profusion. Harry Frankenberger his chief manager, has won golden opinions by his agreeable demeanor, and the expedtious manner in which he attends to the wishes and wants of customers and his uniform politeness to visitors. Mr. F. has become quite popular on the "hill."

White washing seems to be the general amusement of the hour. Quite a number of garden fences have been, so to speak, thoroughly renovated and is a decided improvement. The fencing surrounding the Presbyterian church received a coat of whitewash last week and it was done in such an excellent manner that if painted, it would be no improvement. The "artist of the whitewash brush" evidently understood his business.

The Spring Mills cemetery now presents a very beautiful appearance; all the weeds and briars have been removed from the walks and graves; the tottering tomb stones replaced and set in position, the grounds leveled, and the fence surrounding our little village of the dead thoroughly repaired and whitewashed. The self-appointed committee has the thanks of our community, for their labor in converting a neglected, dreary graveyard into a cemetery worthy of a name.

I am reliably informed that a young man residing in the neighborhood of Linden Hall, visits the young ladies of Georges valley, accompanies them to parties, sociables, and other entertainments, which would be all very pleasant and commendable for an unmarried gentleman. But for a married man to deceive his lady friends, gallant them from place to place and palm himself off as unmarried, is simply infamous. This young man had better cease the folly of playing single, or he will find himself in difficulties and troubles from which it might not be such an easy matter to be extricated.

No. 2.

Prof, C. R. Neff was seen in town last week.

John Graden moved to town last week.

Rev. Rearick held communion services here Sunday.

The auction of C. A. Moyer was well attended Monday evening.

Col. Lew. Smith, of Johnstown, visited his brothers here Wednesday.

The students appear to enjoy our city, and the city enjoys their being here.

Smith Bro's attended the show at Bellefonte last week and thought it good.

Messrs. Rhone and Erb, of State College, and Mr. Rockey, of Zion, spent Sunday in town.

All the places of business have notices hung up that they will be closed from 12 m. until 7.30 p. m. on Decoration day.

The band and drum corps have been serenading the town for several evenings; give us some more boys as it livens up the town.

Harry McManaway, Kreider Frank, and Frank Krape, of this vicinity have joined the 5th Regiment of N. G. P's, and are on their way to Cuba.

The rain and warm weather have helped vegetation and their promises to be large crops of fruit and grain the coming summer. With wheat at $1.15 a bushel and other grains in comparison in price land will very likely increase in value.

Some twenty of our bicyclists went to Rebersburg to attend the flag raising last Saturday; they took dinner with them and had a picnic in the Brush valley narrows above Millheim.

"One Minute Cough Cure is the best preparation I have ever sold or used and I can't say too much in its praise." L. M. Kennon, Merchant, Odell, Ga. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
May 12	62	37	cloudy.
" 13	67	45	clear.
" 14	69	42	clear.
" 15	70	42	cloudy.
" 16	70	53	cloudy.
" 17	66	48	clear.
" 18	71	41	clear.

Rain: On 12, forenoon, .32; on 15, morning, .24, night, 29; on 16, day, .60.

One minute is not long, yet relief is obtained in half that time by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. It prevents consumption and quickly cures colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, la grippe and all throat and lung troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	1 15
Rye	40
Corn	40
New Oats	
Oats	35
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	14
Eggs	10
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	5
Onions	40

GRAIN AND CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, May 18.
Wheat, cash, 1.45; July, 1.09.
Corn, cash, 36.
Oats, cash, 30.

Philadelphia, May 18.
Wheat, contract, May, 1.38.
Corn, No. 2 mixed, 41.
Butter, fancy creamery, 15; prints 16
Eggs, fresh, 11.

East Liberty Live Stock:
Cattle, extra, 5.10a5.15; prime 4.95; common, 3.90a4.15.
Hogs, heavy, 4.40; best mediums, 4.30; pigs, 3.90a4.10; roughs, 2.50a4.00.
Sheep, choice clipped, 4.15; common, 3.15a3.65; choice clipped lambs, 4.90; common to good, 4.25a4.80; spring lambs, 5.00a7.00.
Veal calves, 5.60a5.75.

S. E. Parker, Sharon, Wis., writes: "I have tried De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve for itching piles and it always stops them in two minutes. I consider De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the greatest pile cure on the market." For sale by Smith & Crawford.

Not Equaled Anywhere

...Our line of Bicycle Clothing. Prices the very lowest possible.

Afsortment complete, at

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, Bellefonte.

Keep the Sidewalks Repaired.

The supreme court has sustained the decision of the McKean county court in the case of Jennie O. Miller vs. the city of Bradford. Miss Miller fell and broke her leg on a sidewalk in March, 1895, and the court awarded her damages to the amount of $3,000.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man hor his home in the skies. Early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

MRS. LUCY HENNEY,

Headquarters for

ARTISTIC MILLINERY,

Centre Hall.

I am receiving this week a fine assortment of new goods. Among which you will find one of the largest and best assortments of Sailors in Fancy and Plain Chips, Panama, and all the new styles.

A fine line of Leghorn Hats. A variety of Flowers, from which to select. Jetted Quils, Wings, in all shades. Call and see us. We can please you in style and price.

Do You Want To buy Boys' Clothing At a Bargain?

Then come to our store any day this week or next and take your pick from over Two Hundred different styles of Boys' Suits, odds and ends at $5.00. Not a suit in the lot but what is worth from $7.00 to $10.00. Call early, for bargains like these are sure to go lively.

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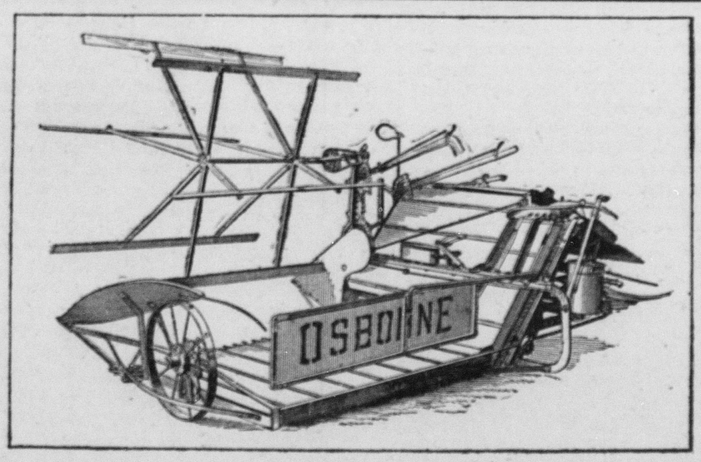

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This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

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CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

New Spring Goods.

We ask all our friends to come and see them, for they just arrived from Eastern cities.

All the Latest Styles, Cheaper Than Ever.

A full line of Shoes to fit anyone's feet.

Gent's Dress Shirts, newest style.

Ladies' Shirt Waists—just lovely and cheap.

Boy's Suits from $1.15 up to nice Dress Suits.

Ties of every description.

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NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Vests Popular With Stout Women---How to Cultivate a Pretty Instep---Army Nurses in England---Etc., Etc.

VESTS POPULAR WITH STOUT WOMEN.

Vests are more becoming to stout figures than yokes, which fact will ever keep them in vogue, but they are not as new or as stylish as yokes. A narraw, flat vest gives length to the wa st if made to taper to a point. The ever-popular full vest is now ornamented with tiny cross tucks, and fits loosely, but does not bag in front. Taffeta, satin, chiffon net, white batiste and lawn with lace are appropriate vests for summer gowns. Jacket suits have separate full or pointed vests of cloth, pique, Madras or duck, with a band collar of the same. Lengthwise and crosswise rows of insertion trim silk and thinner fabrics. —Ladies' Home Journal.

HOW TO CULTIVATE A PRETTY INSTEP.

The evilly disposed person who invented springheel shoes has thousands of ugly flat feet for which to render account. The nervous strain on the body, caused by the pounding of the heeless shoes on the hard ground, is very considerable. And more than that,, it is almost impossible to carry the weight on the balls of the feet under such circumstances. Of course, high heels are equally injurious, but a heel of medium height with good with will allow the instep to develop as it should.

To cultivate the instep to its proper arch no exercise is so effective as this: Stretch the foot downward, the toe always endeavoring to reach a point just beyond itself.—Katherine E. Junkermann in—Womans' Home Companion.

ARMY NURSES IN ENGLAND.

"England does not agree with this country that men are better nurses than women," said a member of one of the relief corps to a New York Tribune reporter. "A body of trained nurses would indeed be a valuable aid to the medical and surgical departments of our Army and Navy.

"In England the Government established a training-school, where women were to be educated for the army, nearly twenty years ago. The Queen founded Netley Hospital, after Florence Nightin ale's work in the Crimea.

"Nurses have to spend five or six years in training, which is exceedingly severe, and when they are graduated they wear a uniform and are part of the British Army. They must respond at a moment's notice and with little baggage to go to any part of the world where they are needed. They take the sufferers home from plague-stricken lands, and from battle-fifields, and perform all the arduous duties of an army nurse's life.

"I wish we had such a corps in the United States. Some day the Government will wake up to the need of it."

CROW'S FEET ERASED.

With the proper amount of time and care much may be done in the way of combating that natural enemy of womankind—wrinkles.

In the first place, never by any chance wash the face in hard water. The hardest can be softened with so little trouble—just a teaspoonful of ammonia in a pitcher of boiled water over night and a bag of oatmeal placed in it in addition.

This simple wash used in the morningwill keep the face in fine condition.

Pure elderflower water.....1 pint
Borax.....½ ounce
Eau de cologne.....1 ounce

For the crow's foot use a little fresh cream, and, putting a little on the first and second fiingers, work it well into the furrows from the eye outward and downward, not upward. Olive oil is also used in the same way, as well as for those lines underneath the eyes, which must be smoothed out by semicircular movement of the fingers, commencing from the inner corners downward; do this for five minutes every night, and having cleaned your face first in tepid, then in cold distilled, water, into which latter has been put a little of the lotion given above. Those lines which comes on either side of the nose must be rubbed toward the cheek, while those across the forehead must be smoothed out from the center of the forehead outward, not up and down.

An astringent lotion, in addition to a course of facial massage, is of great benefit. The following is specially recommended.

Powdered tannin.....1 ounce
Rosewater .....5 ounces
Glycerine..... .....2 ounces

Remember, too, that ugliness lurks in smelling salts. One of our most beautiful women on the stage speaks of having noticed with what rapidity one of her friends was accumulating wrinkles, and those, too, of unusual depth and size. Upon spending the day with her she found that she was addicted to the use of strong smelling salts, which caused her to wrinkle up her face in a truly remarkable manner. The mystery was explained. Ladies will do well to beware that bottle.

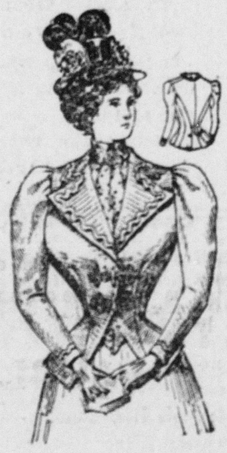
LOYALTY OF CUBAN WOMEN.

"Cuban men in arms frequently present themselves for pardon. No Cuban woman has ever been known to barter fealty for mercy. There are traitors in Cuba, but they are never women." declares Thomas Gold Alford in an article discussing "The Patriotism of Cuban Women" in the Woman's Home Companion.

"Havana is full of devoted women reared in indolence and luxury who are tireless in their successful efforts to get word from one scattered rebel band to another, and to send them food, medicines and clothing. These women are far better conspirators than their fathers and brothers, for Cuban men must talk, and therefore rarely hatch a plot before it is revealed. The women in that country, at least, seem to know the value of silence. They say little of war, even among themselves, but to Americans they are singularly confiding. This instantaneous and perfect trust is at times startling, and and makes one breathe a fervent prayer that it will never be betrayed. It leads to many strange experiances that cannot be treated as news and sent to a daily journal, for the required publication of names would tend to swell the already overcrowded and vile quarters for women in the island jails and prisons. Beautiful and delicate senoritas will impulsively dress up in boys' clothes to illutrate to Americans how they steal out at night to the near by haunts of lover or brother in the 'Long Grass,' as the insurgents' camps are called; how they secrete food in false pockets; how letters, whose envelopes have been dipped in ink, are hidden in their black hair; how medicines are carried in canes, and cloth for clothes or wounds concealed in the lining of their coats. One girl, disguised as a vender, has frequently carried to the woods dynamite in eggshells deftly put together. She has had many thrilling experiances, but her narrowest escape was when a Spanish soldier by the roadside insisted on taking from the basket an egg to let its contents drop in a hot and ready pan. He was with difficulty persuaded to forego the meal. The dynamite was made by another women who carefully obtained the ingredients at various times and at widely scattered drug-stores.

LADIES' JACKET.

Heliotrope cloth was employed to make this stylish jacket, with braid two widths and brandenburgs forming appropriate finish. It is shaped by shoulder, under-arm, side, back, and center back, seams, also by single bust darts. The adjustment is close fitting to the waist line below which coat



laps and plaits are laid at the back finishing with buttons in regular coat style. The fronts meet below the bust where the closing is effected by braided ornaments; they may be turned back, however, the full length if desired, giving the effect of the blazer. Above the closing the fronts are reversed to form pointed lapels that meet the collar in uneven notches. At each side of the fronts convenient little pockets are inserted. The sleeves are of the regulation two-seam style, fitting the arm comfortably close, a little fulness at the top being gathered into the arm-hole.

The mode is adapted to all outing purposes, and may be worn with a vest as illustrated or over cheviot, canvas, crash, pique and duck are commendable for making with braid or machine stitching as the accepted finish.

Cadet blue serge is used to develop this very attractive and modest waist, the trimming being of black velvet on which is mounted irridescent spangles. The wide girdle of black velvet poin-

ed at the top and bottom, give the figure an effect which is a restful change to the eye so accustomed to gaze upon the popular blouse in all its modifications. The waist is made over a fitted lining, which contains the usual number of seams and darts. The full front is gathered at the neck and bottom of the waist and the back has the slightest possible fulness at the bottom of the waist. The outside pieces are joined with the lining at the shoulder and under the arm seams. The closing is effected invisibly at the center front. The sleeves are ordinary snug-fitting, two-seamed and have double caps at the shoulder which are gathered and sewed with the sleeve. Just above these caps are neat straps of black velvet fastened at each end by a fancy buckle. The girdle closes under the arm and is trimmed as the caps and wrists of the sleeves are, with velvet, on which are mounted irridescent spangles. The neck is finished with a strap of velvet as indicated in with a plain collar, which is trimmed the illustration. The whole costume presents a dignified and rather military effect, which is much admired.

FANCIES OF FASHION MAKERS.

The bang is coming into favor once more in the dressing of hair. It is a small affair now, but promises to have a larger and greater future.

With the new jacket which flares and shows the vest lace-edged batiste ruffles should be worn.

London fashion says that women will wear small hats turned up at the left side with high trimming this summer.

Cycling skirts will be worn longer than they have been hitherto, eight or ten inches from the ground being about the general rule in the costumes now being made.

Summer fabrics will be trimmed largely with lace, and some skirt waists will have many jabots and full flounces.

A beautiful gown noted in one of the New York stores is a biscuit colored silk, the skirt being trimmed to the waistband with narrow ruffles and bound with apple green, and is fastned at the side with small green bows.

A tailor-made cape should have no flouncing, but looks exceedingly well when trimmed with raw-edged stripes. These should show four rows of stitching and follow the shape of the garment.

A white Japanese weave of pongee silk, which is washable, is in favor for light costumes. Trimmed with rows of narrow ribbon velvet, small white pearl buttons and cream lace, the effect is lovely.

A costume of tan and white wool rep is made with a blouse that has a fitted back and a vest of white faille. At the waist line the vest is printed, but above it is embroidered in white, red, blue and gold. The standing collar is like the vest, and on either side the blouse is turned back in three srushed pleats, caught by straps which are edged with bands of tan faille.

A popular trimming for cloth gowns is white faille, covered with applique lace. This is used for vests, revers and panels.

In one of the New York stores the other day a pretty shirt-waist was noted. It was of apple-green satin, brocaded in a deeper green scroll pattern, with white revers and embroidered in pink and gold. With this may be worn a chemisette of finely tucked white silk and a large soft pink sailor-knot tie.

One of the most beautiful opera capes of the season is of white duchess satin, heavily embroidered in gold and trimmed with two deep flounces of duchess lace. The top flounce forms the yoke, which has a fine spray of embroidered forget-me-nots running up each seam.

Greatest Light in the World.

The greatest light in the world, a lantern which has an illuminating power equal to 90,000,000 candles, thrown in a beam nine feet in diameter, is soon to be erected upon the Highlands, just above Sandy Hook, to show mariners where they can find the entrance to the harbor of ew York. It will stand 246 feet above tide water, and at that distance will be visible about 30 miles. If it could be elevated three times that height it could be seen 100 miles distant. This is the same light that stood upon the southwest corner of the manufacturers building at the World's Fair, where it was exhibited by Henry Lepaute of Paris, France, and was purchased for $10,000 by the light house board. The lenses are nine feet in diameter and are composed of a central disk, two prismatic rims and 190 prismatic segments, all of carefully ground and polished optical glass. There are three lamps, with interchangeable carbons one inch in diameter, fed by a current of 55 volts. The generator and engine which were used at Chicago were not purchased, as it is believed that we make better ones in America. The lamp weighs 20 tons and floats in mercury in a holow steel cylinder. So slight is the friction that it may be moved by a child's finger. It is a question whether this lamp may not be made useful in case of war by rigging it as a search light to sweep the approaches to the harbor of New York and thus disclose the presence of a hostile fleet.—Chicago Record.

Little Pigs in Clover.

Michael Barry of Hallstead, Penn., has made himself famous on account of his wonderful invention. A few days since seventeen pigs, the largest litter ever known in this section, arrived on Barry's farm. The mother had made no arrangements for such a large family, and something had to be done to provide nourishment for the younk rooters, so the inventive genius of Barry came into play.

He made a large tin receptacle, and around the bottom of this mainature reservoir he attached short pieces of rubber hose to small holes made for the purpose. On the ends are fastened the pail is filled with milk, and the young pigs waddle up and draw nourishment. The litter is doing well.—New York Press.

The best watchmakers' oil comes from the jaw of a shark.

THE BOY WHO FEARED WAR.

Was His Mother's Only Child and She Mourns His Loss.

"Mollycoddle," "Miss Nancy," "Tied to his mother's apron string," and, worst of all, "Coward," had been a few of the epithets tossed at him while he went about his business and paying no attention to the affairs of others. He never would talk war. While his schoool-fellows spouted war at every grew red in their faces as they posed grandly upon the platform of a Friday afternoon, all inflamed with war poems and war orations, the shy, sensitive, pale-faced son of the widow only shrunk back into his corner and covered his ears with his trembling white fingers. His Friday afternoon speeches or recitations, rather, were of peace; they told of calm scenes in quiet valleys, of serene scenes where love and calm held sway, of smiling seas reflecting back the graciousness of untroubled skies.

And for it he was called many names, and, worst of all—a coward. He did not join their little squad that bravely drilled with wooden guns upon the village green, proudly surveyed by loving friends and relatives, and loudly applauded for their glory as they went through the manual of arms. He was too shy, too sensitive and—to much of a coward to make a show of himself—poor boy!

There came a message one day that spread both gloom and fire over the land. It echoed from the rockbound coast of Maine even unto the shimmersands of the Pacific. It sent men home with drawn and sober faces; it made women hug their babies closer; it drew mother's arms more tightly about the forms of grown-up sons; it caused wives to clutch tighter the trembling hands of husbands, and it made little children sob and cry because of the sad faces about them.

But the little squad continued its drilling upon the village green. Many a lad was strong enough to shoulder a gun—but, alas! they were only children yet.

There was a vacancy in the corner of the schoolhouse where the shy, sensitive boy used to sit and shudder when war was hurled at him from every side. Where was he? what had become of him?

He had never shouldered a wooden gun to the hollow plaudits from the crowd; he had never fired off his popgun war recitations upon Friday afternoon to win the clapping of hands. He was too shy and sensitive to do that.

He simply went away and enlisted, and in the gallant charge of his regiment at the first battle in which it was engaged, he was in the front line,steady and brave with the fine courage of the true soldier.

And the little mother mourned because he did not come back again, because her hope and joy, her only boy, had been cruelly taken from her by the grim monster, War. Yet with her sorrow was the mother's pride, because her darling had not proved a coward, when the dress parade upon the village green had been forgotten in the awful horrors of the great conflict.

Cuba About as Big as Ohio.

Cuba has the area of 41,655 square miles, comparing most closely with Ohio, which has an area of 41,000 square miles. Puerto Rico, with an area of 3,550 square miles, is nearly three times the size of Rhode Island, which has an area of 1,250 square miles. Only 10 per cent. of the area of Cuba has been cultivated under the Spanish tyranny, yet enormous revenues has been wrung from it. The wealth thus yielded to Spain in the past is sufficient guarantee of the remarkable degree of prosperity that will be rendered possible under a free and enterprising home government. Though Cuba closely resembles both Ohio and Kentucky in area, it resembles Kentucky in population, having had, before the beginning of the Spanish butchery, a total of 1,631,696 inhabitants, as against Kentucky's 1,858,635. Only about one-sixth of Kenutcky's inhabitants are colored, while about one-third of Cuba's people are said to be African. The population of Puerto Rico was reported in 1887 to be 813,937, with about the same proportion of African as in Cuba. It comes closest to West Virginia in population, that State having 762,749 inhabitants, though the colored population of West Virginia is much less in proportion.—Chicago Tribune.

Language by Machine.

The phonograph is now used to teach foreign languages. With each phonograph the pupil receives a text-book and loaded cylinders Each lesson in the book is arranged in the form of questions and answers. The pupil, ready to begin, puts the cylinder of the first lesson in the machine, the tubes in his ears, and starts the phonograph. Keeping his eye on the book, he hears the words and phrases repeated, with their proper accent, just as if the professor stood at his side. There is the additional advantage that the lesson can be repeated 20 to a hundred times if necessary, until every sound is familiar to the pupil.

What Bothered the Cook.

A lady had a cook who gave her every satisfaction, and she was under the impression that the cook was equally satisfied with her place. But one morning, to the lady's intense surprise, the cook gave her the usual month's notice.

"What do you want to leave for, Jane?" asked the mistress. "I am very much pleased with you, and I thought you were quite comfable here."

"Yes, mum, I'm comfortable enough in a way, but"—

The cook hesitated and fidgeted about.

"But what?" queried the mistress.

"Well, mum," she blurted out, "the fact is the master doesn't seem to 'preciate my cookery, and I can't stop in a place where my efforts to please are wasted; so I'd rather go, mum."

"But what makes you think that your master doesn't appreciate your cookery? Has he ever complained to you?" asked the lady.

"No, mum, but my late master was always being laid up through overeating—he said he couldn't help doing so because my cookery was so delicious—but master here hasn't been laid up once all the three months I've been with you, and that's just what bothers me so, mum!"

Queer South Sea Customs.

One would imagine that lovemaking in Fiji was a very tame affair from the fact that marriages are very often arranged while those most nearly concerned are still in their infancy. However, courtship there is quite as interesting as anywhere else, and it has some peculiar features.

Cupid's happy hunting ground is generally a garden or a plantation, and on a moonlight evening he is generally pretty busy. At that time, high up in the branches of the bread fruit trees, those who have eyes to see may spy many a pair of human love birds perched on the branches forty feet or so from the ground. Fijian etiquette seems to demand that the fair one and her lover should occupy different branches and should be separated by the trunk of the tree. This, at any rate, is the usual custom.

"Spare the bite and spoil the child" would probably be the South Sea island mother's rendering of the wise man's saying, for she knew nothing of the rod as a means of correction.

Instead of punishing her offspring in ways known to European mothers she pulls it hair and bites some part of its body, generally selecting the fleshy part of its arm for the purpose. Thus it happens that travelers notice among little South Sea islanders many bearing wounds or scars on the body which have been produced by their mothers' teeth.

The mode of caress is as queer as that of punishment. It is either to take hold of the child's neck gently with the teeth or to pass the thumb deftly over its eyebrow or cheek. The rubbing of noses is also a sign of affection among the islanders, just as it is with the Maoris of New Zealand.

Hopeless Discontent.

The gripman on a cable car, having slowed up for a truck that could not get off the track because of the heavy traffic on his right side, began to stamp his gong. The truckman looked over his shoulder and his mouth moved actively; no one on the car could hear what he said, but the gripman glanced back at the conductor and grinned. Then he rang some more. When the driver turned and worked his mouth again the gripman took up the cable and hit the truck a gentle bump. That seemed to infuriate the driver, and he stood up, waved his whip and obviously he was talking back. The gripman rammed the truck a little harder, then quite hard, and again he winked at the conductor.

"There's fun in every business," said a passenger on the rear platform to the conductor.

"There is in all but mine.'

Then he sprang from the platform and ran to the aid of the gripman, who was being thrashed by the driver. He and a policeman saved the gripman's other eye.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Equal to the Occasion.

The other day the chairman of one of our large railways, who is very fond of trapping the men, was neatly caught.

On the gentleman arriving at a wayside station, Mickey, an Irish porter, carried his bag and rugs onto the platform, and when the train arrived put them into a first-class carriage.

Before getting in the gentleman handed Mickey a two shilling piece, and Mickey touched his cap and said: "Thank'ee, sir."

Then the great chairman frowned and said:

"Do you know that by accepting a fee you are liable to instant dismissal? You know that under no circumstances are you allowed to receive gratuities from the general public."

"Faith, and I know that, your honor," said Mickey; "but you are not one of the general public. Shure, you are the chairman of the company."

Mickey put the florin in his pocket and went about his work quite unconcerned.—Spare Moments.

Growing Mushroom on a Large Scale.

Something more than 50 years ago a tunnel was built about 60 feet below the street level of the city of Edinburgh. It was used for a time by one of the railway companies, but has been for many years abandoned. About ten years ago a number of capitalists conceived the idea of using this tunne as a place for growing mushrooms. The temperature and the darkness are perfectly suited to the growth of this edible, and the experiment has proven a great success. As much as 5,000 pounds of mushrooms have been sent out in one month from the 800 beds kept in active operation. The output is so large that it is said to control the market, and has decidedly affected the growing of mushrooms in France.

Pennsylvania has more newspapers than Greece.

New South Wales has 900,000 acres of wheat.

NEW DYNAMITE GUN.

The Latest Devices for Throwing Shells Loaded With High Explosives.

The newest type of dynamite gun consists of two tubes placed directly one above the other, whereas in the old type there are three tubes placed side by side in the same horizontal plane. The elimination of the third tube means a great saving in the weight of the gun and at the same time it is claimed its effectiveness is increased. It is said that the gun can be fired at least five times in two minutes.

Of the two tubes the upper is several feet the longer and is smooth bore. It receives the projectile, and the material used in its construction is either brass or steel, the latter being preferable. Within the lower tube there is an inner tube in which the blank cartridge containing seven ounces of smokeless powder is placed. The inner tube opens into the lower tube, which in turn opens into the upper tube through a port immedinately behind the projectile. When the projectile is placed in the upper tube and the blank cartridge in the lower, the breeches are closed and the gun is ready for firing. The pulling of the lanyard explodes the smokeless powder, which compresses the air in the tube, and this, passing into the upper tube through the port, exerts there a pressure of 3,000 pounds to the square inch. This pressure expels the projectile. The air forms a cushion that protects from shock the walls of the shell, and, it is claimed, obviates the danger which would follow from the concussion of the powder were it exploded directly behind the projectile.

The entire length of the projectile used is 34 inches. This includes a tail piece about ten inches in length and fitted with a vane set an an angle that insures a slow rotation. The body of the shell contains usually a charge of explosive gelatine, although guncotton or any other explosive may be used. The ignition is effected by means of a mechanical fuse, and it is so arranged that the explosion can follow immediately upon impact or may be delayed for as much as six seconds thereafter. When the shell strikes the water or any other object, a small steel ball, acting as a hammer, is driven forward by the sudden retardation of the flight of the shell and strikes one or more percussion caps, causing a detonation. This ignites a tube of powder communicating with the fulminate of mercury, and so explodes successively the guncotton and the main explosive. The fuse embodies a device which renders the shell inactive until it has traveled at least 300 feet from the gun. This device is very ingenious. There is attached to the head of the fuse a little vane or windmill, which is fastened to a threaded rod running back into the head of the fuse far enough to press on the small steel ball mentioned and hold it in place. As the projectile passes through the air the blades revolve, and, in revolving, unscrew the threaded rod, and thus release the small steel ball, which is now ready to run forward and explode the primers.

In connection with the firing of the gun there is neither smoke nor noise. It cannot be heard at the distance of one-half mile, nor can any smoke be seen. Thus it would be nearly impossible for sharpshooters or rapid-fire gunners to locate the gun. —New York Sun.

Dr. Gatling's Gun.

Humanitarian reasons induced Dr. Gatling to invent his famous gun, whose capacity of 1,200 shots a minute has revolutionized war. An unthinking person said to him about nine years ago: "Why did you invent anything so fearfully destructive of life, doctor? Don't you feel like a murderer?" The inventor replied: "When I saw the Ohio and Indiana boys coming back from the war on stretchers, wounded and emaciated, I decided that something ought to be devised to take the places of some of them—something that would do the work of 50 men, so that the other 49 could remain at home and toil. On that general plan I set to work, and while my gun may be hard on the enemy it is a saving on our side, and puts an end to long campaigns."

Dr. Gatling is a Tar Heel. The North Carolinans in the Confederate army were made fun of by the Virginians on the march. "Hello, Tar Heel," always brought forth the observation, "Yas, Tar Heel; always stick in a fight." The doctor took the degree M. D. about 1849, but never practiced his profession. The first specimen of his gun was finished in Indiana in 1862. While in the West he also invented other laborsaving apparatuses—a wheat drill, a reaper and a hemp-break, and would have been known as an inventor of the screw propeller had not Ericsson got in a few days ahead of him. Gatling should be a very rich man. The United States, England and Russia have adopted his mitrailleuse for use in their armies, and it has been tested critically and curcially by every other nation on earth with the exception of the Greeks and Belgians. He is just 80 years old. —New York Press.

Family Grave for Sale.

Charles Surface's attempt to sell his ancestors' portraits has been improved on by an advertiser in a religious journal, who announces: "Lady, leaving England permanently, must sell family grave; hold five." This is probably the first time that a second-hand tomb and its contents have been publicly offered as a bargain.

In Ireland an acre comprises 7,840 square yards, while in Scotland 6,140 go to the acre.

Comfort Costs 50 Cents.

Irritating, aggravating, agonizing Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm and all other itching skin diseases are quickly cured by the use of Tetterine. It is soothing, cooling, healing. Costs 50 cents a box, post paid—brings comfort at once. Address J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Our only greatness is that we aspire.—Jean Ingelow.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

No one can disgrace us but ourselves.—J. G. Holland.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Self-respect is the corner stone of all virtue.—John Herschel.

Sent free, Klondike Map

From Gold Commission's official survey. Address Gardner & Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

What has been done can be done again.—Disraeli.

J. C. Simpson, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Truth is the weapon of honesty.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

I find nothing so singular in life as this, that everything opposing appears to lose its substance the moment one actually grapples with it.—Hawthorne.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Character is power; it makes friends, creates friends, draws patronage and support, and opens a sure and easy way to wealth, honor and happiness.—J. Hawes.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

When money is king, misery is queen.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine —Mrs. W. PICKERT, Van Siclen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1894.

Iniquity builds its own jail.

Wonderful Effect

Disagreeable Eruptions Permanently Cured.

"My skin was covered with a mass of scaly eruptions. At one time I had nine sores on one of my limbs. They caused me great inconvenience and suffering. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it had a wonderful effect in purifying my blood. After I had taken nine bottles the sores had disappeared, the scabs were all gone and my skin was as smooth as I could wish. I gained in weight about 40 pounds while taking Hood's. My cure has proved to be permanent and my general health is now good." H. R. COLE, 316 South 4th Street, Millville, New Jersey.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

The length of day.

At London, England, and Bremen, Prussia, the longest day has sixteen and a half hours. At Stockholm, Sweden, it is eighteen and a half hours in length. At Hamburg, in Germany, and Dantzic, in Prussia, the longest day has seventeen hours. At St. Petersburg, Russia, and Tobolsk, Siberia, the longest is nineteen hours, and the shortest five hours. At Tornea, Finland, June 21 brings a day nearly twenty-two hours long, and Christmas one less than three hours in length. At Wardbury, Norway, the longest day lasts from May 21 to July 22 without interruption, and in Spitzbergen the longest day is three and a half months. At St. Louis the longest day is somewhat less than fifteen hours, and at Montreal, Canada, it is sixteen.—Saturday Evening Post.

The Uncle—Are you entirely satisfied with your lot? The Niece (still angry at her grandfather's will)—No, I'm not. It ought to have a house on it.—Harlem Life.

SINGULAR STATEMENT.

From Mrs. Rank to Mrs. Pinkham.

The following letter to Mrs. Pinkham from Mrs. M. RANK, No. 2,354 East Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., is a remarkable statement of relief from utter discouragement. She says:

"I never can find words with which to thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me.

"Some years ago I had womb trouble and doctored for a long time, not seeing any improvement. At times I would feel well enough, and other times was miserable. So it went on until last October, I felt something terrible creeping over me, I knew not what, but kept getting worse. I can hardly explain my feelings at that time. I was so depressed in spirits that I did not wish to live, although I had everything to live for. Had hysteria, was very nervous; could not sleep and was not safe to be left alone.

"Indeed, I thought I would lose my mind. No one knows what I endured.

"I continued this way until the last of February, when I saw in a paper a testimonial of a lady whose case was similar to mine, and who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I determined to try it, and felt better after the first dose. I continued taking it, and to-day am a well woman, and can say from my heart, 'Thank God for such a medicine.'"

Mrs. Pinkham invites all suffering women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. All such letters are seen and answered by women only.

PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

An Appropriate Topic—The Great Need of Reform—Churches Must Change to Work For Good—Religion That Will Make a Revolution in the Family.

TEXT: "These that have turned the world upside down are come hither also."—Acts xvii., 6.

There is a wild, bellowing mob around the house of Jason, in Thessalonica. What has the man done so greatly to offend the people? He has been entertaining Paul and his comrades. The mob surround the house and cry: "Bring out those turbulent preachers! They are interfering with our business! They are ruining our religion! They are actually turning the world upside down!"

The charge was true, for there is nothing that so interferes with sin, there is nothing so ruinous to every form of established iniquity, there is nothing that has such tendency to turn the world upside down as our glorious Christianity. The fact is, that the world now is wrong side up, and it needs to be turned upside down in order that it may be right side up. The time was when men wrote books entitling them "Apologies for Christianity." I hope that day has passed. We want no more apologies for Christianity. Let the apologies be on the part of those who do not believe in our religion. We do not mean to make any compromise in the matter. We do not wish to hide the fact that Christianity is revolutionary, and that its tendency is to turn the world upside down.

Our religion has often been misrepresented as a principle of tears, and mildness, and fastidiousness; afraid of crossing people's prejudices; afraid of making somebody mad; with silken gloves, lifting the people up from the church pew into glory, as though they were Bohemian glass, so very delicate that with one touch it may be demolished forever. Men speak of religion as though it were a refined imbecility; as though it were a spiritual chloroform, that the people were to take until the sharp cutting of life were over. The Bible, so far from this, represents the religion of Christ as robust and brawny—ransacking and upsetting ten thousand things that now seem to be settled on firm foundations. I hear some man in the house say, "I thought religion was peace." That is the final result. A man's arm is out of place. Two men come, and with great effort put it back to the socket. It goes back with great pain. Then it gets well. Our world is horribly distorted and out of joint. It must come under an omnipotent surgery, beneath which there will be pain and anguish before there can come perfect health and quiet. I proclaim, therefore, in the name of my Lord Jesus Christ—revolution!

The religion of the Bible will make a revolution in the family. Those things that are wrong in the family circle will be overthrown by it, while justice and harmony will take the place. The husband will be the head of the household only when he is fit to be. I know a man who spends all the money he makes in drink; as well as all the money that his wife makes, and sometimes sells the children's clothes for rum. Do you tell me that he is to be the head of that household? If the wife have more nobility, more courage, more consistency, more of all that is right, she shall have the supremacy. You say that the Bible says that the wife is to be subject to the husband. I know it. But that is a husband, not a masculine caricature. There is no human or divine law that makes a woman subordinate to a man unworthy of her. When Christianity comes into a domestic circle it will give the dominancy to that one who is the most worthy of it.

Again: Christianity will produce a revolution in commercial circles. Find me fifty merchants, and you find that they have fifty standards of what is right and wrong. You say to some one about a merchant, "Is he honest?" "Oh! yes," the man says, "he is honest; but he grinds the faces of his clerks. He is honest; but he exaggerates the value of his goods. He is honest; but he loans money on bond and mortgage, with the understanding that the mortgage can lie quiet for ten years, but as soon as he gets the mortgage, he records it and begins a foreclosure suit, and the Sheriff's writ comes down, and the day of sale arrives, and away goes the homestead, and the creditor buys it in at half price." Honest? When he loaned the money he knew that he would get the homestead at half price. Honest? But he goes to the insurance office to get a policy on his life, and tells the doctor that he is well, when he knows that for ten years he has had but one lung. Honest? Though he sells property by the map, forgetting to tell the purchaser that the ground is all under water; but it is generous in him to do that, for he throws the water into the bargain.

The fraudulent man piles up his gains, bond above bond, United States security above United States security, emolument above emolument, until his property has become a great pyramid; and, as he stands looking at it, he thinks it can never be destroyed; but the Lord God comes, and with His little finger pushes it all over.

You build a house and you put into it a rotten beam. A mechanic standing by says: "It will never do to put that beam in; it will ruin your whole building." But you put it in. The house is completed. Soon it begins to rock. You call in the mechanic and ask: "What is the matter with this door? What is the matter with this wall? Everything seems to be giving out." Says the mechanic: "You put a rotten beam into that structure, and the whole thing has got to come down." Here is an estate that seems to be all right now. It has been building a great many years. But fifteen years ago there was a dishonest transaction in that commercial house. That one dishonest transaction will keep on working ruin in the whole structure until down the estate will come in wreck and ruin about the possessor's ears—one dishonest dollar in the estate demolishing all his possession. I have seen it again and again; and so have you.

You have an old photograph of the signs on your street. Why have those signs nearly all changed within the last twenty years? Does the passing away of a generation account for it? Oh, no. Does the fact that there are hundreds of honest men who go down every year account for it? Oh, no. This is the secret: The Lord God has been walking through the commercial streets of our great cities; and he has been adjusting things according to the principles of eternal rectitude.

The time will come when, through the revolutionary power of the Gospel, a falsehood, instead of being called exaggeration, equivocation, or evasion, will be branded a lie! And stealings, that now sometimes go under the head of percentages and commissions, and bonuses, will be put into the catalogue of State-prison offenses. Society will be turned inside out and upside down, and ransacked of God's truth, until business dishonesties shall come to an end, and all double-dealing; and God will overturn, and overturn, and overturn; and commercial men in all cities will throw up their hands, crying out, "These that have turned the world upside down are come hither."

The religion of Jesus Christ will produce a revolution in our churches. The noncommittal, do-nothing policy of the Church of God will give way to a spirit of bravest conquest. Piety in this day seems to me to be salted down just so as to keep. It seems as if the church were chiefly anxious to take care of itself; and if we hear of want, and squalor, and heathenism outside we say: "What a pity!" and we put our hands in our pockets, and we feel around for a two-cent piece, and with a great flourish we put it upon the plate and are amazed that the world is not converted in six weeks. Suppose there were a great war and there were three hundred thousand soldiers, but all of those three hundred thousand soldiers, excepting ten men, were in their tents, or scouring their muskets, or cooking rations. You would say: "Of course, defeat must come in that case." Is is worse than that in the church. Millions of the professed soldiers of Jesus Christ are cooking rations, or asleep in their tents, while only one man here and there goes out to do battle for the Lord.

I saw in some paper an account of a church in Boston in which, it is said, there were a great many plain people. The next week the trustees of that church came out in the paper, and said it was not so at all; "they were elegant people and highly-conditioned people that went there." Then I laughed outright; and when I laugh, I laugh very loudly. "Those people," I said, "are afraid of the sickly sentimentality of the churches."

Revolution! The pride of the church must come down. The exclusiveness of the church must come down! The financial boastings of the church must come down! If monetary success were the chief idea in the church, then I say that the present mode of conducting finances is the best. If it is to see how many dollars you can gain, then the present mode is the best. But if it is the saving of souls from sin and death, and bringing the mighty population of our cities to the knowledge of God, then I cry, Revolution! It is coming fast. I feel it in the air. I hear the rumbling of an earthquake that shall shake down, in one terrific crash, the arrogance of our modern Christianity.

The talk is, whether Protestant churches or Roman Catholic churches are coming out ahead. I tell you, Protestants, this truth plainly: that until your churches are as free as are the Roman Catholic cathedrals they will beat you. In their cathedrals the millionaire and the beggar kneel side by side. And, until that time comes in our churches, we can not expect the favor of God or permanent spiritual prosperity.

Where and when will that Revolution begin? Here, and now. In your heart and mine. Sin must go down, our pride must go down; our worldliness must go down, that Christ may come up. Revolution! "Except a man be born again, he can not see the Kingdom of God." Why not now let the revolution begin? Not next Sabbath, but, now! Not to-morrow, when you go out into commercial circles, but now!

Archias, the magistrate of Thebes, was sitting with many mighty men, drinking wine. A messenger came in, bringing a letter informing him of a conspiracy to end his life, and warning him to flee. Archias took the letter, but, instead of opening it, put it into his pocket, and said to the messenger who brought it: "Business to-morrow!" The next day he read it. Before he opened the letter, the Government was captured. When he read the letter it was too late. To-day I put into the hands of every man and woman, who hears or reads these words, a message of life. It says: "To-day, if ye will hear His voice, harden not your heart." Do not put away the message and say: "This business to-morrow." This night thy soul may be required of thee!

A Bullet Its Own Doctor.

In spite of the terrible increase in the destructiveness of modern warfare, the tendency of the times is to make a conflict as humane as practicable. For this reason the use of copper-covered bullets has been frowned upon, and a Philadelphia physician has a plan that he claims will wonderfully mitigate the suffering of a man whose body has been perforated by the modern small-caliber bullet. It is well established that the velocity and penetrating force of these bullets are so great that unless they chance to strike a bone they will pass entirely through a man's body without his knowing it. The physician's idea is to attach a small wad of antiseptic cotton to the rear of the bullet. This would be covered by the shell of the cartridge, and could not interfere with loading or firing. As the bullet passes through a person the wad will antisepticize the wound and prevent consequent suppuration. It may be possible to so nicely adjust the adhesion of the wad to the bullet that as the missile passes out it will leave the wad to plug the hole and stop bleeding. Ultimately this system might do away with the necessity of a large medical corps, as each bullet would carry medical treatment for the unfortunate it wounded. — Philadelphia Record.

The Land of the Lazy.

"In a late sojourn in Honduras," said Mr. L. B. Givens, "I came to the conclusion that it was a paradise for lazy men. Everything grows luxuriantly with but little labor on the part of the natives, and many crops do not need replanting more than once in eight or ten years. The country offers fine inducements to enterprising men, but it is hard on a white man used to civilized ways to go down there and dwell among an ignorant lot of natives who are 100 years behind the times. A man would have no congenial society, and might as well be in exile. The natives usually live in bamboo houses, though in the towns the dwellings are of adobe. Children go naked for the first two or three years of their life, and the attire of the adults is rather scant. The Government is liberal with concessions in order to encourage development of the country's resources, but there is no general rule governing the granting of privileges, it all depends on how good a bargain may be driven. The climate is very salubrious, and laziness is about the only prevailing disease.—Washington Post.

EX-CONVICT CANNOT CURE.

Doctors Who Commit Crime Prohibited From Practicing.

The United States Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the act of the New York Legislature of 1895 prohibiting persons who have been convicted of and punished for a crime from practicing medicine in the State.

The question arose in the case of Walker vs. the State of New York. Walker had served ten years in the State Penitentiary for an offense committed in 1878 and after his release set up as a physician, and at the time the law in question was enacted was practicing that profession.

The Court held that it was within the police power of the State to enact such a law.

GOMEZ'S WIFE AN AMERICAN.

She Is a Daughter of Henry Martin, of Nail's Creek, East Tennessee.

The wife of Maximo Gomez, commander-in-chief of the insurgent forces in Cuba, is an American woman. Her name before marriage to the great old soldier was Miss Pink Martin, and she was a daughter of Henry Martin, of Nail's Creek, East Tennessee.

She married a Georgia man, and after he died she went to Havana, and there met Gomez, whom she married shortly afterward.

As the Martin family was an old and wealthy one, Mrs. Gomez has had all the advantages, social and educational, of a refined and cultured American woman.

CUBA'S FUTURE.

It Will be Under the Stars and Stripes Until Peace is Restored.

President McKinley has authorized assurances to be given that everybody's rights will be respected, and that, when the people of Cuba establish their government, it will be under the supervision of the military authorities of the United States, and all qualified electors, whether combatants or non-combatants, will be given an opportunity to participate in the formation of the constitution. The island of Cuba will be under the Stars and Stripes until peace is restored and some guarantee can be given that no outrages will occur.

A Great Year For Comets.

The year 1898 is the time appointed for the return of a number of periodic comets

HAD SWEET REVENGE.

Her Friend Stole the Design of Her Dress, but Was Punished.

No one but a woman could have conceived so cruel a vengeance. Yet she tells of it with positive glee. They all lived in one of those very exclusive little squares—hotbeds of gossip—where the houses are every one built on the same plan and where each man, woman and child knows the finest details of the next door neighbor's existence, says a Chicago writer.

"However she dared do such a thing I cannot imagine," said the modern Borgia. "It was when I was ill that she called upon me, and in my weakness I was foolish enough to have my maid get out my new gown and show it to her. Would you believe it, she had the audacity to go directly and have the gown duplicated, down to the very buttons, and was wearing it on the street before I had ever been well enough even to try mine on! But I am not the kind of a woman to tolerate such treachery. I saw that she was speedily and hideously punished.

"What did I do?" continued the exasperated speaker. "Why, I made a present of my gown to Lucinda, my colored cook, and the first time that I saw 'that woman' go out I hired Lucinda to put on the gown and walk up and down the square, in full sight of the entire neighborhood. Then, when 'that woman' returned home our mutual friend met her in front of her house and said to her:

"Why, my dear Mrs. Dolliver, what a charming gown you have on! But let me think now—where have I seen a gown similar to yours? Oh, yes. I remember—Mrs. Hillis' cook has just gone around the corner with one just exactly like it. How strange! Here she comes now.' Up sauntered Lucinda, swirling a red umbrella. Mrs. Dolliver is having to use color restorative on her hair; they say it turned white in a minute.

"You see, I have a drop of Italian blood in my veins. I believe in the vendetta. Vengeance is mine!"

Longevity Among Contemporaries.

The following are among the world's eminent men and women born early in the century who are still living: Gen. George Sears Greene, late U. S. A., aged 95; Dr. James Martineau, theologian (brother of Harriet Martineau), and Hon. David Wark, "Father of the Canadian Senate," 93; ex-Senator Bradbury, of Maine, 95; Ernest Legouve (French Academician), 91; W. E. Gladstone, Cassius M. Clay, Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, R. N., R. W. Trompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy (1877), 89; Pope Leo XIII., Lord Armstrong, inventor, and Senator J. S. Morrill, of Vermont, 88; Samuel Smiles, author, Charles L. Tiffany, New York jeweler, 86; Baroness Burdett Coutts and Guiseppe Verdi, composer, 84; Prince Bismarck, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Adolph Menzel, German painter, 83; ex-Senator H. L. Dawes (Mass.), ex-Justice S. J. Field (late Supreme Court), Rev. Newman Hall, Philip James Bailey, poet, Park Godwin, and Russell Sage, 82; King Christian of Denmark, Theodore Mommsen, German historian, Sir Joseph Hooker, botanist, ex-Senator I. M. Palmer (Ill.), and Bishop Williams (Ct.), 81; ex-Senator W. M. Evarts (N. Y.), Baron Reuter, ex-Senator George S. Boutwell, ex-Senator Wade Hampton (S. C.), 80; Queen Victoria, ex-Premier Crispi, John Ruskin, Lord Playfair, Duke of Cambridge, Julia Ward Howe, Bishop Huntington (N. Y.), and ex-Senator Reagan (Tex.), 79; Herbert Spencer, Florence Nightingale, Susan B. Anthony, John Tenniel, "Punch" cartoonist, Prof. Virchow, Rev. Dr. Storrs, Ristori, the actress, Duc de Broglie, Sims Reeves and Sir W. H. Russell, 77.—Self-Culture.

An Ancient Custom.

From Republican Traveler, Arkansas City, Kan.

Pilgrimages to some shrine of St. Vitus to cure the disease known as St. Vitus' dance are no longer made. The modern way of treating this affliction is within reach of every household, as is shown by the experience of Karl A. Wagner, the eleven-year-old son of George Wagner, of 515 9th St., Arkansas City, Kan. The father tells the story as follows:

"Over a year ago," he says, "Karl was taken with St. Vitus' dance and continued to grow worse during five months he was under a physician's care. His tongue became paralyzed and we could not understand a word he said. He became very thin, lost the use of his right leg and seemed doomed to become a hopeless invalid. We had about given up hope when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were recommended to my wife by a lady whose daughter had been cured of a similar affliction by the pills.

"I bought a box of them at once and soon noticed a change for the better in Karl's condition. I was so well pleased that I bought more of them, and when he had taken five boxes the disease disappeared.

A Hopeless Invalid.

"That was six months ago and there has been no return of the disease. The cure was effectual and permanent, and I feel satisfied that no other medicine could have produced so marvelous a result. We feel rejoiced over the restoration of our son, and cannot help but feel that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the most remarkable medicine on the market."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to mankind as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

These pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

In the lexicon of youth, which fate reserves for a bright manhood, there is no such word as fail.—Bulwer.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

History of the Wedding Ring.

A long time ago the wedding ring was worn on the forefinger, and was thickly studded with precious stones. People who have seen the old pictures of the Madonna in Rome will remember that in one or two of them there is a glistening ring on the forefinger of her right hand, but with Christianity came the wearing of the wedding ring on the third finger rather than the first. The old story of there being a vein that runs from that finger to the heart is nonsense. Its use originated in this way: The priest first put it on the thumb, saying: "In the name of the Father;" on the forefinger, adding, "In the name of the Son;" on the second finger, repeating, "In the name of the Holy Ghost," and on the third finger, ending with "Amen," and there it stayed.—Saturday Evening Post.

Every noble work is at first impossible.—Carlyle.

Conduct is three-fourths of life.—Matthew Arnold.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Loss of first love is the first mark of apostasy.

ST. VITUS' DANCE, SPASMS and all nervous diseases permanently cured by the use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $1.00 trial bottle and treatise to Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Phila., Pa.

Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.—Confucius.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Success in most things is in knowing how long it takes to succeed.—Montesquieu.

No amount of argument can convince the experienced, honest grocer that any other soap will give his customers such general satisfaction as Ivory Soap. He knows that they prefer Ivory Soap to new kinds, of unknown quality.

Ivory Soap will sell because the people want it, the other soaps may look like Ivory, but his customers want the real thing — they may buy a new soap once to try it, but they come back again and again for Ivory Soap, and they insist on having it.

Copyright, 1896, by The Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using CASCARETS for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 316

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

We delight to do an early friend a good turn. The working parts of ANY AERMOTOR EXCHANGED FOR A ROLLER BEARING, self-regulating, ever-going, everlasting, power-doubling. UP-TO-DATE '98 MOTOR, 8 FT. FOR $6; 12 ft. for $12; 16 ft. for $30. They run like a bicycle, and are made like a watch, every movable part on rollers. Doubles geared mill power. The Aermotor runs when all other mills stand still, and make the steel windmill business. THE NEW BEATS THE OLD AS THE OLD BEAT THE WOODEN WHEEL. On receipt of amount, revised motor (but not wheel or vane) will be sent to replace old one then to be returned. Offer subject to cancellation at any time. If your old wheel is not an Aermotor, write for terms of swap—how for old—to go on old tower. You can put it up. Aermotor Co., Chicago.

OPIUM and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Dept. A, Lebanon, Ohio.

TEACHERS WANTED.—1000 needed now to contract for next term. Offices in 10 cities. UNION TEACHERS' AGENCIES OF AMERICA, Pittsburg, Pa.

B N U 20

Columbia Bicycles

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

are out of the ordinary—there is nothing ordinary about them—in fact *THEY ARE EXTRAORDINARY IN EVERY PARTICULAR.*

5% Nickel Steel Tubing, dust proof bearings, direct tangent spokes, finish of the finest, construction impossible to equal—New Departure Back Pedaling Brake on all chain Columbias—every possible requirement that the greatest experience and skill can produce is yours with a Columbia.

Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless Bicycles,	$125
Columbia Chain Wheels,	75
Hartford Bicycles,	50
Vedette Bicycles,	$40 and 35

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer, or by mail for one 2-cent stamp.

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

SPECIAL SALE !

Positively for 3 Days Only.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY,
May 20, May 21, May 23.

Children's Jackets and Reefers,
Misses' Jackets and Reefers,
Ladies' Suits,
Ladies' Skirts,
Ladies' Jackets,
Ladies' Capes.

Consigned by a noted New York City manufacturer to be sold at

Sacrifice Prices !

Remember-May 20th, 21st and 23d, are the only days we can offer these goods. Ifi nterested, Kom and C.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

Ladies...

We have a new lot of Shirt Waists.

Gentlemen...

We have a new line of Summer Furnishings for you.

See them while the line is complete.

Wolf & Crawford.

Weather Outlook in Advance.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 21st to 25th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 26th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 27th, great central valleys 28th to 30th, eastern states 31st.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 25th, great central valleys 28th, eastern states 30th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 29th, great central valleys 31st, eastern states June 2d.

Temperature of the week ending at 8 a. m., May 30th, will average above normal in the northern states east of the Rockies and below in the Pacific states and the southern states east of the Rockies. For the same period rainfall will be deficient near the Missouri and lower Mississippi rivers and thence eastward. Farther west rainfall will be from about to above normal.

During the last week in May severe storms may be expected in the northern states, and local heavy showers will occur in a few places.

The coolest week of the month, east of the Rockies, was predicted to occur near the date of this bulletin, and the country was also warned that soon after this time apprehensions of a serious drouth would arise.

Recent Union County Deaths.

In Hartleton, Philip Witmer, aged about 70 years.

In Mifflinburg, the wife of Noah Mauser, aged 61 years.

In East Buffalo twp., John R. Noll, in his 61 year.

In East Buffalo, Henry Wertz, aged 53 years.

In Lewisburg, Susan C. Ditty, aged 71 years.

In Lewis twp., Margaret Knaus, age 68 years.

In Lewisburg, Joseph Housel, aged 70 years.

Tore His Nose Off.

A very odd and painful accident occurred to John Wriggle, of Tombs Run, while attending to his horses Saturday morning. One of the animals grabbed Mr. Wriggle by the nose, and, before he could do anything to help himself, the teeth of the horse had pulled all the flesh off the nose, leaving the bone exposed. Mr. Wriggle will be disfigured for life.

A Former Penns Valley Boy at Gomez's Camp as a Messenger.

Lieutenant J. H. Whitney, who is the bearer of Government messages for General Gomez, is a young Pennsylvanian, and was born in Columbia county, this state. His father is a Methodist preacher, and some fifteen years ago was pastor of the Centre Hall charge and a frequent caller at the Reporter office having a very friendly feeling for this journal.

The young Lieutenant has been in the Government service only a comparatively short time, but in that time he has gained the confidence of his superiors. He was entrusted with the message to Gomez, and word came that he reached there late in April. He rode through a portion of the island infested with Spaniards, and escaped capture once by hard riding. He was welcomed by the old Cuban general, who told his soldiers who the young American was. The greeting accorded him was cordial, the half-clad soldiers shaking him by the hand amid shouts of "Vive l'Americano !"

A Monster Flag Raising.

The greatest flag ever made in the United States, or any other country, will be floated on Decoration Day, by our good neighbors, over at Reedsville. The flag is to be 100 feet in length and 40 feet wide. A wire, reaching to opposite mountain tops, will float this monster flag 400 feet high in the air, the greatest height at which the stars and stripes were ever before suspended to the breeze.

About three weeks ago the patriotic citizens of Reedsville suspended a large flag from the same mountain tops, and it is now floating 400 feet above terra firma, but at this height it looks very small to the eye below, and now the great banner aforesaid is to take the place of its smaller sister, with appropriate ceremonies, on Decoration Day, and make Reedsville famous.

Hip ! Hip ! Hurrah !

Farmers' Institutes.

The Board of County Managers for Farmers' Institutes, will meet at the office of the County Commissioners, at 1 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, June 14, to select places for holding the two institutes to which the county is entitled next winter. The Board consists of the local member of the State Board of Agriculture, and one representative each from the County Agricultural Society and the Pomona Grange.

These Farmers' Institutes are exceedingly popular in our county, as throughout the state, and we presume there will be an active competition between the good farming sections of the county to secure them. Communities desiring them send representatives to this meeting of the Board of County Managers prepared to offer for the institutes a good, large, comfortable hall or church, warmed and lighted throughout the two days of the meeting, and also, if remote from a railroad, to transport the state speakers to and from the nearest railroad station, without cost to the board.

Odd Fellows Day at Hecla Park.

A meeting of Odd Fellows was held in the lodge rooms at this place Saturday. All the lodges in Centre county were represented and business of importance was transacted. The Odd Fellows have decided on a big outing to be held at Hecla Park, June 8th. Committee of arrangements was appointed with J. C. Meyer, chairman, and Capt. C. T. Fry, of Pine Grove Mills, secretary. Committees were also appointed on transportation, speakers, amusements, etc. The Odd Fellows of Lycoming and Clinton counties have been invited to be present on Odd Fellow's day. When the Odd Fellows in Centre county turn out there is a big lot of them.—*Centre Democrat.*

Be Reasonable.

When you ask an editor to suppress an item of news because it does not suit you, then go and ask your grocer to exclude pickles from his store because you cannot eat them, or your butcher to quit keeping bologna because it goes against your stomach. There is just as much fairness in one as the other. News is the editor's stock in trade. So are pickles to the grocer and bologna to the butcher.

Finished Their Work.

Last week the telephone employes were in town to complete their work in placing the additional phones for the new subscribers. All the business people in town are connected now by wire. There are fifteen subscribers in the town, which is considered quite a large number in comparison with the size of the place.

Dragged to Death.

Friday morning Clarence Martin, son of William Martin, was killed near New Berlin, Union county, while attempting to control a runaway team. He became fastened to the traces and was dragged violently over the ground for a quarter of a mile. He was picked up lifeless.

Disbanded.

The Union Society of C. E. has disbanded, and recall the invitations extended to the United Evangelical C. E. Society and the Luther League to attend a special meeting which was to have been held on Sunday evening, 22nd.

New Peach Orchards.

The good yield of peaches, last year, from the experimental orchard, near Aaronsburg, has encouraged further planting of thousands of peach trees in the lower end of the valley this season.

What was known as the Daniel Stover improvement in the mountains, south of Aaronsburg, was purchased by George Kister and he has just finished setting out 5700 peach trees on this tract.

Another party, Boob & Wertz, has set out 5200 peach trees on a tract in Haines township.

Near Farmers Mills, we are told, the planting of 5000 peach trees has been completed.

This makes a total of about 16,000 peach trees set out recently. Adding to this the trees planted some four or five years ago, we have 20,000 trees of this fruit in some four orchards. We trust this industry will prove a lasting success, in which event in a few years several hundred thousand peach trees will, no doubt, be set out in this valley.

Memorial Day Services.

The Veterans of the locality of Spring Mills, have given charge of Memorial Services at Georges Valley, Union and Spring Mills into the hands of the Penns Valley Camp, Sons of Veterans.

The services will be held at Georges valley cemetery at 9 a. m., Union cemetery 1.45 p. m,, and Spring Mills cemetery 6 p. m., May 30th, 1898.

Prominent speakers have consented to deliver addresses; music will be furnished by the Spring Mills Cornet band and the Spring Mills Drum Corps, and all attending are requested to assist in singing "America" and other appropriate airs.

Places of business have consented to close from 12 to 7.30 p. m., and everything will be done to keep the day and evening as sacred to the heroic dead as possible.

All Veterans, Sons of Veterans, Secret Orders, and Sunday schools are requested to attend as bodies and all others will be welcomed individually to assist in the ceremonies.

The program promises to be sacred, instructive, and entertaining. Come one, come all, and join in honoring the men who rallied around the "Stars and Stripes" when insulted by the traitors.

P. W. LEITZELL,
Capt. Penns Valley Camp, S. of V.

Peculiar Accident.

A correspondent writing from Quenn Bedford county, relates the following concerning a recent accident near that place in the Mountain Echo, of Ostenburg: "A boy named Sewall Knisley was hauling lime from Sarah Furnace. While crossing a stream, about three-fourths of a mile from Quenn, the bridge which was about five feet from the water, gave way and the horses, wagon and the boy went down over the bridge. The wagon caught fire from the slacking lime, but water being close it was soon extinguished. The lime, floating down the creek, turned the water to a milk white and hundreds of eels and fish were picked up below the bridge; as many as twenty eels were picked up by several along the creek."

How Our Trout Thinned Out.

A Herndon fisherman took eighteen pounds of trout out of the streams beyond Potters Mills, last week, and not satisfied, stopped off at Coburn to add more to his big pile by fishing Elk and Pine creeks. It is that kind of fishing by anglers from outside counties that makes trout scarce in Centre county streams.

Several years ago the editor saw Centre county mountain trout for sale at a grocery in Wilkesbarre. It is unlawful to catch trout for the purpose of making merchandise of the fish.

School Entertainment.

Saturday evening the grammar school held an entertainment in the auditorium in grange park. Recitations, plays, music, etc., were on the program. The audience numbered about two hundred, and the school cleared about $15. The money will be applied to the purchase of a large flag to be hoisted from the belfry of the school building. By an entertainment several years ago, over ten dollars was made. This money will also be used.

The Co. Prohibition Convention.

The prohibitionists of Centre county, met in convention at Bellefonte on Saturday last, and elected the following delegates to the State Convention: J. Frank Wasson, J. Gilliland, W. A. Hartswick, W. F. Gill, Rev. Geo. W. Lesher, Henry Fredericks, George Noll, W. T. Baird and Rev. J. Craig; Congressional conferrees, J. I. Thompson, J. Zeigler and W. F. Gill; Senatorial conferrees: J. Frank Wasson, J. A. Hartswick and J. Zeigler and F. Potts Green.

Centre County Crop Prospect.

The Reporter has obtained special crop reports from all sections of the county, Nittany, Bald Eagle, Penns and Brush vallies, and all are of the same tenor, grain and grass good, fruit of all kinds very promising—perhaps never more favorable.

Farmers are busy planting corn and potatoes and plowing. We are to have a year of plenty from present appearances.

Oechler and Bartges Trial at Lock Haven.

The case of Philip Oechler, Jersey Shore, and Aaron Bartges, of Loganton, who are charged with conspiracy to commit a crime which resulted in the death of Miss Annie Hauser, of Jersey Shore, at Bartges' home, in Loganton, last September, was called in the Clinton county court Tuesday of last week.

Several witnesses were heard, but as Judge Mayer requested the local newspapers to not print the evidence it will not be published. There are several counts in the indictment, and the defendants are being tried on the first, that of conspiracy. There is not much interest manifested in the case, as people generally are more interested in the war news. The trial will doubtless last a couple of days.

Oechler, one of the defendants, was the acknowledged affianced husband of Miss Hauser when her sad death occurred. He is represented in the case by attorney T. C. Hipple and W. R. Peoples. Bartges has as his counsel attorney George F. Brown. Lawyer C. S. McCormick directs the prosecution.

NOT GUILTY.

The Oechler-Bartges case for conspiracy came to a sudden end in the Clinton county court last Thursday afternoon after the evidence was in. Judge Mayer said that while he did not want to see any guilty person escape he did not want to see any man convicted on such weak evidence, or words to that effect. The jury was given an opportunity to vote, the court putting the motion, and everyone voted "not guilty." This disposes of the first count in the indictment.

The grand jury the other day returned other true bills against Oechler and Bartges, and these cases will likely be tried at the September term.

Died.—Over 94 Years in the County.

James Hamilton, aged 94 years, of Bellefonte, died on evening of 12 inst. He was born at Pinegrove, this county.

For sixteen years Mr. Hamilton managed the Valentine Iron Works, never missing a day. Afterward he gave his time to farming, accumulating a fortune. He could remember when there were no churches in Bellefonte and only three in Centre county, and never saw a carriage or buggy until he was past 40 years old.

He leaves a widow, five children, ten grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

The human machine starts but once and stops but once. You can keep it going longest and most regularly by using De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

A Harvest for Farmers.

Within three weeks the Buffalo Milling company, of Lewisburg, purchased 10,000 bushels wheat at $1.50 per bushel. This certainly was a harvest for as many of the farmers of Union county as had wheat to sell, and richly did they deserve it, after years of almost ruinous prices for their products, and the Milling Company has shown itself a benefactor of farmers by having their home price keep pace with the market. How a mill can benefit the farmer was plainly shown by the mill of Kurtz & Son, which, before it was burned, always gave the farmer within two cents of eastern price for his grain and frequently two cents above the eastern market, thus benefitting the farmers of Penns valley from $8,000 to $10,000 per year, because previous to this mill plant, the price of wheat in this valley was from 8 to 10 cents less than in the eastern market.

S. C. P. Jones, Milesburg, Pa., writes: "I have used De Witt's Little Early Risers ever since they were introduced here and must say I have never used any pills in my family during forty years of housekeeping that gave such satisfactory results as a laxative or cathartic. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

For a short time only—2-year-old Rose Bushes, 10c. each—worth five times that amount.

Gladiolics, Tuberoses,—bulbs 1c. each.

Cannas—5c. each.

Caladiums, or Elephant Ears, 10c each.

Organdies. Dimities, Ginghams, —in a great assortment.

Mattings, Rugs and Art Squares —a few choice patterns in Ingrain Carpets.

Initial Writing Papers—all the latest in that line.

Have you a wedding present to buy? This is the place to get it.

Roman Stripes and all the new fads in Linings.

Belts, Neck Ribbons, Shirt Waists Sets, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

GARMAN'S STORE,
BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

We Lead,
Others Follow.

Here We Are Again.

A Solid Oak Chamber Suit, large Bevel Mirror, Double Tops, (on Bureau and Washstand,) regular price, $18.00, OUR PRICE, $12.75

Ask to see our large Antique Arm Rocker, (iron rods through arms,) $1.50.

PRICES NEVER SO LOW IN FURNITURE !

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods - Millinery - Carpets.

Dollars Saved by Buying Here !

The continuous stream of people that daily throng our store proves conclusively that this store offers the most for the "Almighty Dollar." Every week shows a continuous gain over our trade of last year. Our way of doing business is a new one to this community and it counts every time.

To give you satisfaction is our supreme desire, and we want to impress upon you now, and to keep you everlastingly impressed with the fact that we guarantee to you absolute satisfaction in all your dealings here by offering to return you your money should you feel dissatisfied.

We tell you a few things this week that are practical illustrations of the economy in trading here.

In Our New Carpet Department

We are showing some astonishing values. We are selling Carpets at fully 25 per cent. below the prices formerly paid in Bellefonte. Our prices are exactly the same as you pay in Philadelphia or New York for the same quality.

The New Idea Paper Patterns are now ready for June. The very best Pattern in the world for 10c. Fashion Plates for June are ready for you.

Ladies' Bleached Under Vests, full size, regular made lace neck and taped, a vest worth in any store 20c.; this week two for 25c.

Another lot of those 35c. Wash Silks in this week, same old price, 23c. Every thread in them is pure silk.

25 assorted Patterns, genuine French Organdies, retailed everywhere at 50c., our price - 35c.

10 pieces correct imitations of the above. You can hardly tell them from the French article, but we know them to be "American" at 18c. The colors are astonishingly well blended and could easily be sold for imported goods.

All colors in Linings to match the above from Cambrics at 5c. a yard, to Silks at 90c.

20 pieces assorted Dress Ginghams, all new goods, Striped Plaids and Broken Checks, the regular 8c. goods, this week at 5½c.

A few of our 5 cent Bargains:
Ladies' Vests at 5c.
3 cakes Buttermilk Soap for 5c.
Ladies' Plaid String Ties for 5c.
10x10 Stamped Linen Centre Piece for 5c.
"Quo Vadis" Belt Pius and Skirt Supporters, 5c.
Box of Paper and Envelopes, good quality, 5c.

Ladies' White Collars, 10c. Cuffs to match 15c.

Millinery Department.

A doubly increased force of hands in our work room and at work every night until 11 o'clock, and still nnable to fill all our orders gives you an idea of the high point to which we have brought our Millinery Department.

Excellence of Material, Artistic Workmanship,

and a desire to please, have placed us in the lead.

All new shapes received the day after they make their appearance in Eastern cities.

Exclusive styles in neat nobby Sailors.

Hats trimmed free of charge when material is bought of us.

A rainy day bargain—26 inch Paragon Frame Umbrella, Congo Wood Handle satteen covered, 48c.

KATZ & CO.,
Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to All Competitors. - - BELLEFONTE.